

THE *Country* GUIDE

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CANADA'S NATIONAL LIBRARY MONTHLY

In this issue . . .

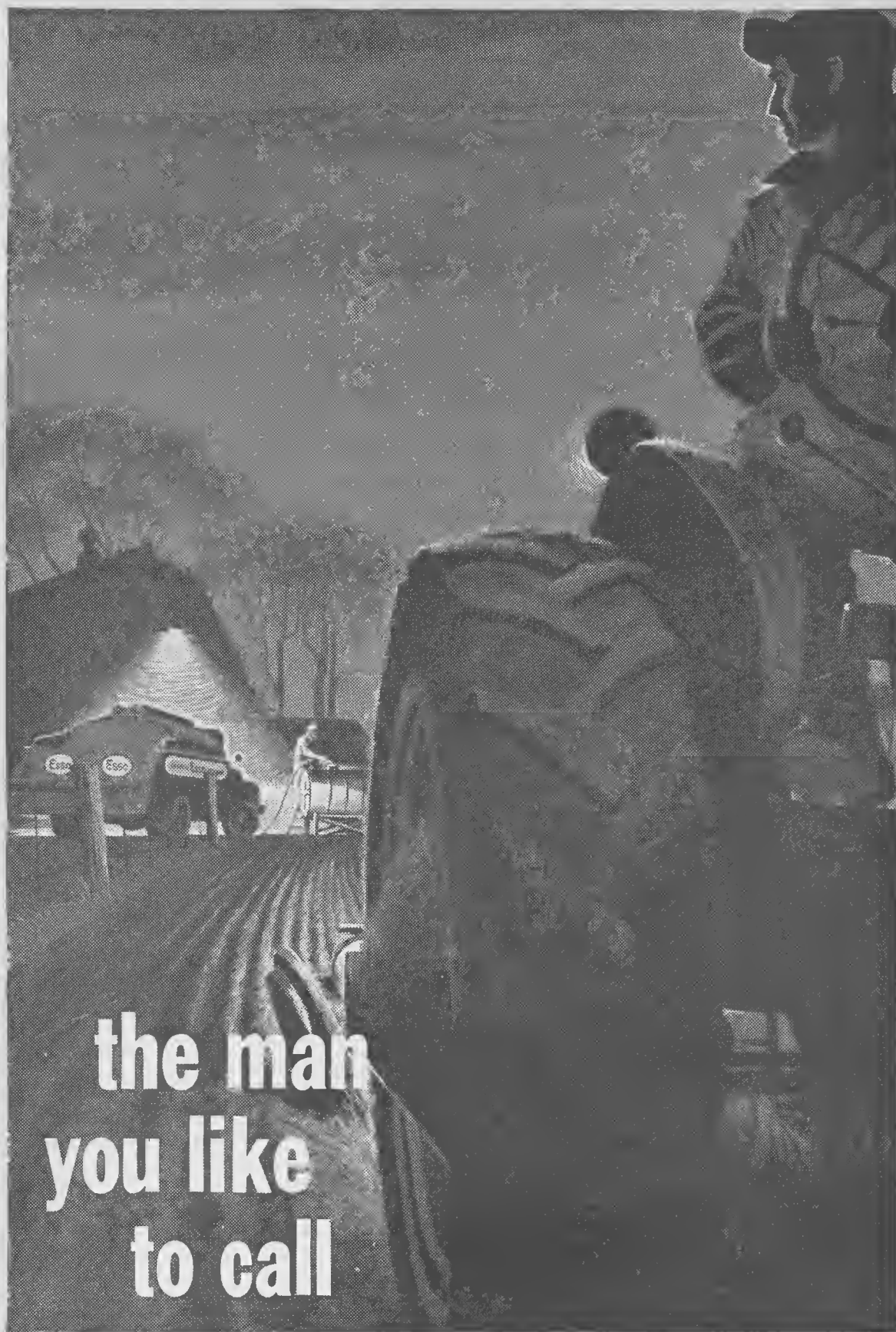
- Ponies for Fun
- The Woman Within
- Gather Your Seeds

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Letters

Milk Equalization

We hesitated to lend our name to this story when Mr. Faulknor called, as most reporters here have been very biased in favor of the big interests up-to-date. However, we consider this a very fair outline of the situation as it exists here and wish to congratulate you for presenting both sides of this contentious question.

To pick one quote from the article, "As the production picture now stands, 60 per cent is being marketed as fluid milk, and 40 per cent is going as Class II and III. Some observers feel that these figures might soon be reversed, that is, 40 and 60 instead of 60 and 40."

The report just received for May shows this has already arrived at 55-45.

In May, there was a decrease in Class I sales of 515,138 lb. of milk and an increase in production of Quota milk of 1,272,940 lb. over May 1958.

Our bill to the Milk Board was \$665.68 compared to \$490.92 in May '58, selling 5,705 lb. less milk.

Equalization at the present time amounts to slightly over 2½ cents per quart of Class I sales.

K. G. HAY,
Vancouver, B.C.

Canadian Flag

Regarding Mr. H. J. Oss's letter regarding an all-Canadian flag. He seems to feel that a great problem is involved and that there is something to be settled. As far as I am concerned, and as far as millions of other Canadians are concerned, the question was settled before Mr. Oss's great grandfather was born. Our flag was waving then as it is now. Should any other flag be adopted we definitely want the Union Jack on it.

These few lines from the Six Nations poetess, Pauline Johnson, give an idea of what a *real* Canadian thought of the flag:

"No title and no coronet
Is half so proudly borne
As that which we inherited
As men Canadian born.
We count no man so noble
As one who makes the brag
That he was born in Canada
Beneath the British flag."

Here are a few lines from a speech made by a Saskatchewan M.P. in the House of Commons a week or so ago. His name, Mr. Nicholas Mandziuk, whose parents came from the Ukraine.

"I am going to tell you one thing. When the boat on which my father came to Canada approached these shores, he saw the Union Jack and found refuge under it. This applies not only to my father but to millions of immigrants from all parts of the world.

"To them it meant the same thing as the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbour. It meant that to my father because that flag guaranteed him freedom and liberty."

W. E. DAVEY,
Capreol, Ont.

THE *Country* GUIDE

Incorporating The Nor'-West Farmer and Farm and Home
CANADA'S NATIONAL RURAL MONTHLY

In This Issue

- **VISITING WITH FARM FOLK**, home editor Elva Fletcher chats with Edith Janz, of Souris, Man. Her story about the colorful Janz garden appears on page 43.



- **OLD-TIME FARM MACHINES** never lose their fascination. We salute the days when men were pioneering mechanized farming in "From Flail to Combine" and "Historama" on pages 16 and 17.

SHOEING A WILD HORSE is the title for a series of fine action pictures by the noted Canadian photographer, Richard Harrington, page 14.

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COVER: Merike Vink and the pony are a delightful introduction to Don Baron's story, "Ponies for Fun," featured on page 13. The photograph was taken by Jim Rose on the Weaver Farm at Jarvis, Ont.

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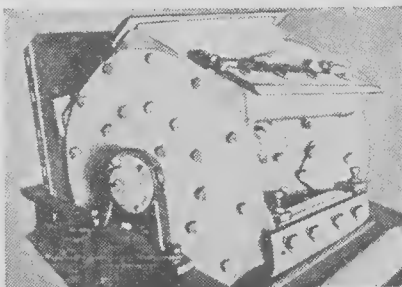
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Editorials

Developing Persons Who Can Think

BY selecting "Education for Agriculture" as the topic for a symposium at this year's annual convention, and by choosing three gifted Canadians to participate in it, the Agricultural Institute of Canada has, in our opinion, rendered a timely and outstanding service to our country.

It was given to Dr. Marcus Long, professor of philosophy at the University of Toronto, to pose the question, "What purpose education?" He asked it, and then went on to suggest that there is really only one legitimate and basic goal for education: the development of persons who can think.

In his view each child is born into the world with potentialities which may or may not be developed; and, to the extent that they are not developed, the individual realizes less than his promise. Dr. Long was quick to acknowledge that all children are different and so incapable of the same achievements; yet, at the same time, they are entitled to all the help they can be given to achieve the full range of their own individual talents.

He also had this to say: "I want to stress again my view that our primary concern is with persons. I stress it because it is not the usual way of looking at ourselves and our neighbors. We prefer to talk about farmers and doctors and professors and politicians, thus stressing our differences in terms of professions. The point is that we should be stressing our similarities. Behind the diversity of occupations we are all persons, in various stages of development."

While noting that major educational influences are found outside the classroom, Dr. Long did not in any way minimize the importance of the school or its role in society. However, he is convinced that schools and colleges cannot do the entire job of education. What they can do is convey the knowledge that has been gathered over the centuries of the world's being; and if this is done in such manner that it becomes a living thing, then we are on the road to solving some of today's social problems.

ANOTHER speaker at the symposium, Dr. J. R. Weir, dean of the Faculty of Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Manitoba, was asked to assess the adequacy of current agricultural education. At the outset he explained that all aspects of education—liberal, scientific and technological—have developed far beyond the dreams or aspirations of the most visionary; and so university courses, and especially those of colleges and faculties of agriculture, have increased in scope and depth. As a group, faculties and colleges were very cognizant of the changing requirements of professional agriculture.

It must be recognized, he said, that it is impossible to teach all science and all technology in 4 years even if the humanities and social sciences are ignored. For this reason the 4 college years should not be considered the end of the educational process; rather they should put students into a frame of mind conducive to learning and provide a background against which they can start their life-long education. At the same time, courses need to be so arranged that students are trained to analyze, discriminate, appraise and evaluate and to apply the facts and data to problems, rather than as ends in themselves.

Admitting neglect of the humanities and social sciences in agricultural degree courses, Dr. Weir felt a number of such courses of study could and should be worked in to the

basic curriculum, provided they were planned in sequence to meet the needs of the students who were taking them.

Of farming itself, he pointed out the impact of technological advances has made the farm operation an intricate business; this makes it more imperative than ever that the farm operator have a good education. To this end he saw a responsibility on the part of agricultural faculties to provide courses in vocational agriculture, supplemented by carefully considered programs of adult education.

DR. ROBERT GLEN, Director General of the Research Branch of the Canada Department of Agriculture, had some pointed suggestions to make regarding the responsibility for agricultural education in Canada. He first suggested three distinct but related fields were involved. These included: appropriate instruction at all educational levels; research through which our store of agricultural information is increased; and agricultural extension including general programs of adult education and public information.

These, he suggested, must be considered on the basis of five guiding principles: (1) agricultural education should be recognized and accepted both as a Federal and a provincial responsibility; (2) teaching, research and extension are distinct aspects of higher agricultural education but they cannot and indeed should not be completely separated in practice; (3) the degree of support given to agricultural education in Canada should shift with current

needs; (4) agricultural education should not be controlled by any single segment of society, and (5) provision should be made in our agricultural education for the training of persons with widely different interests and abilities.

While we propose to deal with Dr. Glen's ideas in more detail later on, we feel it expedient to note his emphasis on the need to regard public education as a social responsibility to be shared by all citizens, with the Federal Government taking the initiative in collaboration with the provinces to remove existing inequities of opportunity and cost; for agricultural colleges to be an integral part of a university, responsible to its governing body rather than under the jurisdiction of departments of agriculture; for the responsibility of agricultural extension to rest primarily with provincial departments of agriculture, each with its own agricultural representatives and extension specialists; and for provincial extension specialists to work with agricultural research institutions regardless of whether the latter come under provincial, federal or university administrations.

On these three aspects of education then—its goal, adequacy and responsibility, and we stress especially their relationship to agriculture—rest the development of persons who are capable of thinking. As Dr. Long pointed out, that development can only be judged by the extent to which the potentialities of people are realized, by the width of their interests in the world around them, and by their ability to discriminate among the spiritual and physical interests that clamor for their attention.

Recent years have been difficult ones, economically and socially, for farm people; but to the extent that they and their children have the opportunity to realize their full potential, they will make an even greater contribution to the development of their industry and their country than they have in the past. V

The Broadcasting Mess

WHEN a new Act respecting Broadcasting was passed by the House of Commons less than a year ago, the public assumed, and rightly so, that it should lead to making our already good national broadcasting system an even better one. Troublesome events involving the system since that time have proved to be disquieting indeed.

Charges have been made of clandestine political interference in the programming of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation which were supported by resignations of a substantial number of program producers. Strong accusations have been made in the House of Commons that the new Board of Broadcast Governors, as things stand now, has no initiative at all in an effective sense in the field of policy, and that the Parliamentary Committee on Broadcasting did, in fact, usurp the authority of the CBC board of directors at its recent sittings. Indeed, some leading Canadians have gone so far as to infer that strong forces are at work in a deliberate effort to weaken and eventually destroy publicly owned and operated broadcasting in Canada.

To top it off the Parliamentary Committee on Broadcasting has suggested, after noting with concern recent steep rises in the annual costs of the CBC, that increased efforts be made "to ensure the emergence of vigorous commercial policies." To us, at least, this seems to suggest encroachment upon the long-established basic principle that Canadians, through the Federal Treasury, should be prepared to pay for the national broadcasting service we wish to have and the national values we are seeking to maintain.

Whether these charges, accusations and inferences are all true, or even partially true, we do not know. Nor do we know the real motive

behind the committee's suggestion about "commercialization." What we do know is that a great deal of confusion and anxiety exists about the future of our national broadcasting system, and that the morale of the people charged with the responsibility of operating it has been undermined. To put it bluntly, the general situation has gotten into a mess.

It is a matter of record that our farm people have held strong convictions that it is essential to the future welfare of our citizens, and to the unity of our nation to: (1) maintain and further develop a single system of national broadcasting of which both the CBC and private stations are a part; (2) maintain a national broadcasting service adequately financed by public revenue; (3) create a climate in which such a system can be conducted independently and impartially; and (4) ensure to the public, through the national system, a proper overall balance of broadcasts designed to be informative, enlightening and entertaining and which are at all times in good taste and of the highest possible standard.

It was significant and commendable that the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, at its recent semi-annual meeting, should reaffirm these principles and re-endorse its confidence in the ability of the CBC to operate a comprehensive and varied national broadcasting service providing it receives adequate support from the Federal Treasury and that it is divorced from political pressures and influence.

It is clear the CFA recognizes that the new Broadcasting Act has not measured up to earlier expectations, and that, as the voice of farm people, it may be expected to give consideration to recommendations which can be brought to the attention of Parliament before the next session in an effort to assist in setting the situation right. V

What Farm Organizations Are Doing

CFA DEALS WITH WIDE RANGE OF ISSUES

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture, meeting in Winnipeg at the organization's semi-annual meeting late last month, agreed to recommend to the Federal Government that it abandon its proposed plans to provide a deficiency payment program for both hogs and eggs, and to seek a continuation of a system of market price supports which would be modified to prevent the accumulation of burdensome surpluses. Moreover, the Federation intends to recommend to the Government that both hogs and eggs be removed at the earliest possible time from the list of commodities now under the mandatory provisions of the Agricultural Stabilization Act.

The Federation took the stand that the announced lower market price support for hogs, to the mandatory level of \$23.65 which is to commence on October 1, should cause a contraction of hog production and that this price should, therefore, remain in effect, when implemented for the remainder of the "stabilization" year. They opposed the deficiency payment proposal mainly on the grounds that: (a) it could very well result in a chaotic market situation if there were no government offers to purchase the product, and if it were implemented before producers had an opportunity to adjust to existing conditions; and, (b) it would endanger Canada's ability to sell pork products on its regular export markets.

On the question of egg price stabilization, the CFA opposed the deficiency payment method for several reasons. Among these was the conviction that it could cause disastrously low prices on the market, with resulting unfair competition to other foods and the very real danger of misleading the consumer as to the true value of eggs. Moreover, its implementation would create enormous administrative problems and the likelihood of considerable enforcement difficulties. The meeting requested, instead, that the market price support method be continued with the level set so as not to provide an incentive to the "integrator" or to induce persistent overproduction.

Turning to matters of dairy policy the CFA passed a resolution calling on the Government to: (1) Continue the 64-cent floor price on butter; (2) implement a consumer butter subsidy program at a high enough level to increase consumption of butter to adequate levels; and (3) ensure that consumers receive the full benefit from any such subsidy so provided.

The reasons given for making this request were, first, that the welfare of the dairy industry depends on disposing of butter on the domestic market, and second, it is imperative that the trend to declining butter consumption be reversed.

The meeting also agreed to support the Dairy Farmers of Canada in its requests to have the present floor price on skim milk powder continued until the end of the dairy year, and to have

the Government pay deficiency payments to all producers of secondary milk, whether they have a fluid milk contract or not.

On the subject of grains, the CFA reaffirmed its request that an early and favorable reply be given by the Federal Government to the requests of Western grain growers for deficiency payments on wheat, oats and barley.

Discussing the changes which are expected to be made in the hog schedule in the near future, the Federation agreed to recommend that when this took place the incentive to quality production be increased by raising the Federal premium to \$3 from the present \$2 for A Grade hogs, and that the premium of \$1 on Grade B hogs be retained for a year and a half at which time it would be removed from the B Grade and added to the A Grade premium.

Agreement was reached that the Federation should present a brief to the Royal Commission on Freight Rates which would strongly press its case for bringing an end to the increasing inequities to agriculture caused by general freight rate increases, and stress the importance to farmers of the Crow's Nest rates for grain.

The Federation went on record as being alarmed about the recent amendments to the Combines Act, which it believes will open the door to undesirable resale price maintenance practices, and increased selling margins in some retail fields, while at the same time proving largely ineffective in preventing misleading and unfair advertising and promotion. With regard to the proposed amendments to the same Act dealing with control of monopoly and restraint of trade, the Federation believes that they can have no other effect than to seriously undermine our national policy in this field. V

IFUC ASKS FOR A PRICE POLICY

The 85 delegates attending the joint board meeting in July of the Inter-provincial Farm Union Council at Guelph, Ont., came out in favor of a comprehensive price policy for farm commodities, based on market prices fluctuating within limits, and deficiency payments by the Federal Treasury, which would be limited also. Delegates supported the request of Western grain growers for deficiency payment on grains, and asked the Prime Minister for early action on the petition of the Western mass delegation to Ottawa last March.

Other resolutions asked the Federal Government to increase its contribution to crop insurance, and urged the Canada Department of Agriculture to undertake research jointly with representatives of farm organizations to ascertain costs of production on which to base prices.

In its domestic affairs, members instructed the IFUC to investigate costs of publishing a joint farm union paper. They also called for an investigation of the possibility of developing a national farmers' union. V

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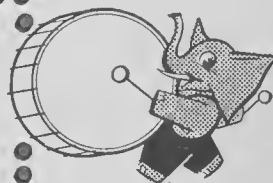
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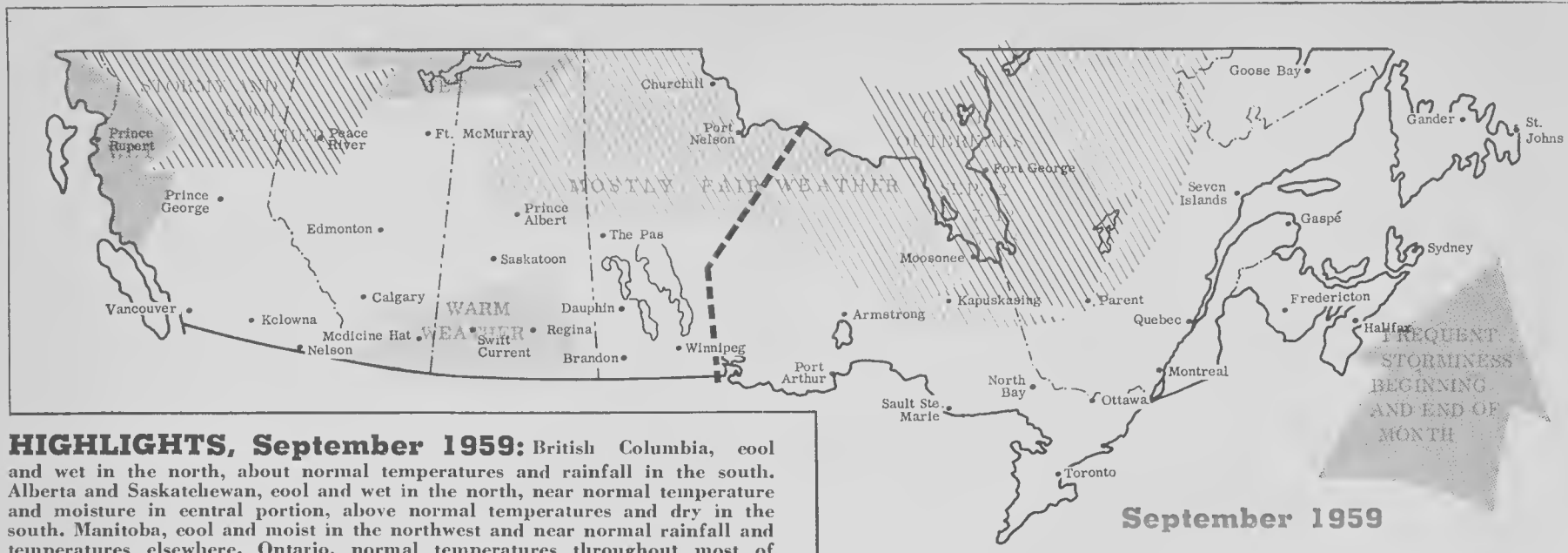
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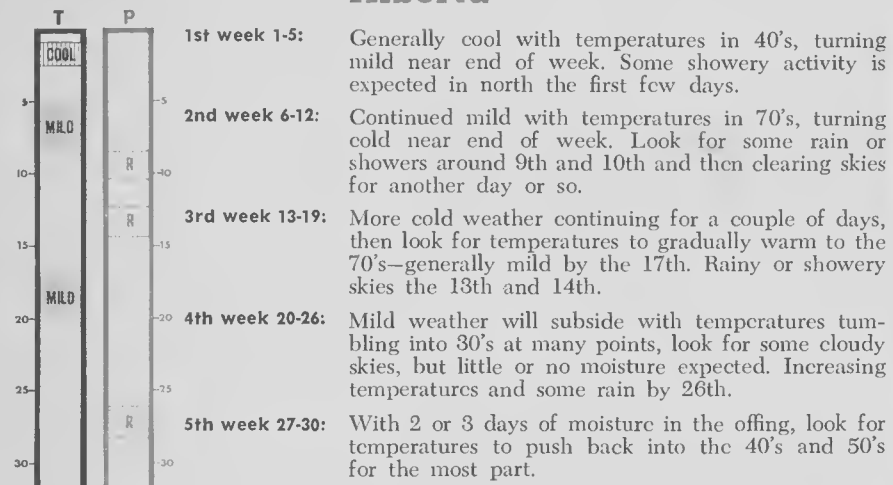


HIGHLIGHTS, September 1959: British Columbia, cool and wet in the north, about normal temperatures and rainfall in the south. Alberta and Saskatchewan, cool and wet in the north, near normal temperature and moisture in central portion, above normal temperatures and dry in the south. Manitoba, cool and moist in the northwest and near normal rainfall and temperatures elsewhere. Ontario, normal temperatures throughout most of the province, dry in the north, near normal moisture elsewhere. Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, cool and dry.

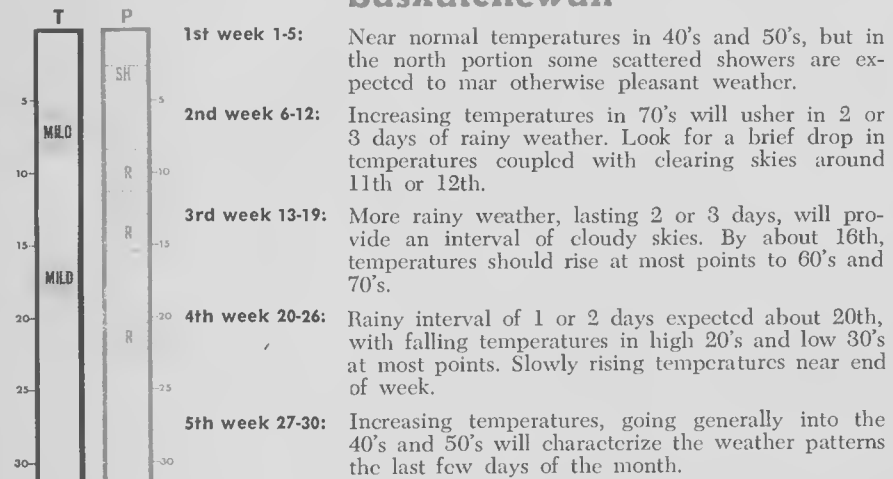
September 1959

(Allow a day or two either way in using this forecast. It should be 75 per cent right for your area, but not necessarily for your farm.—ed.)

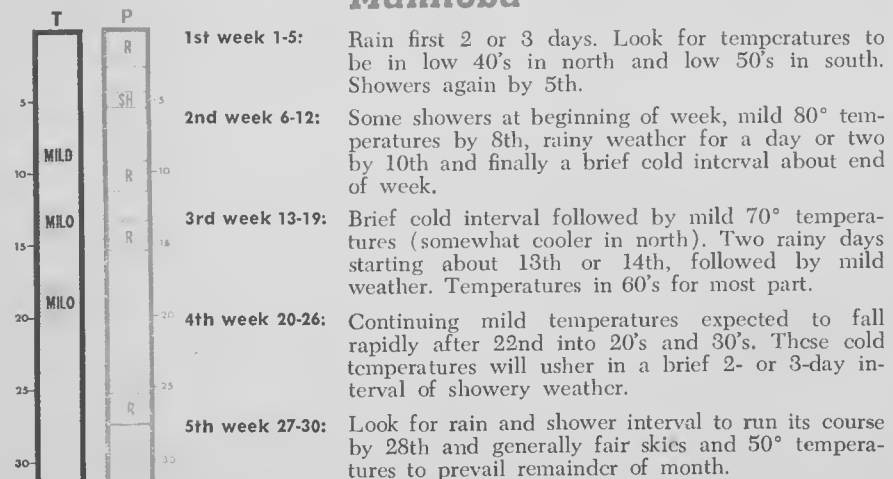
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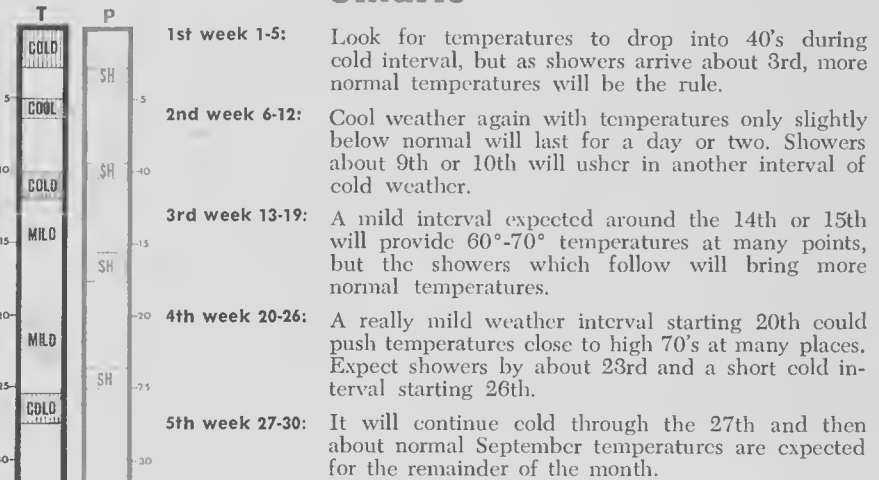
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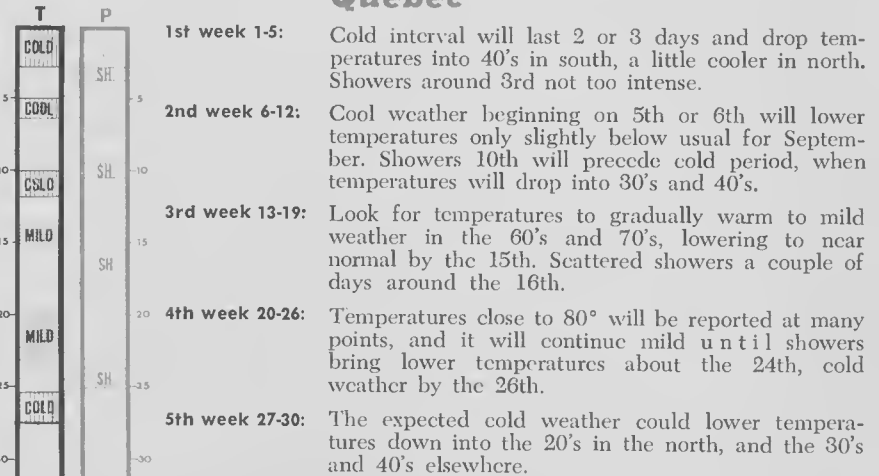
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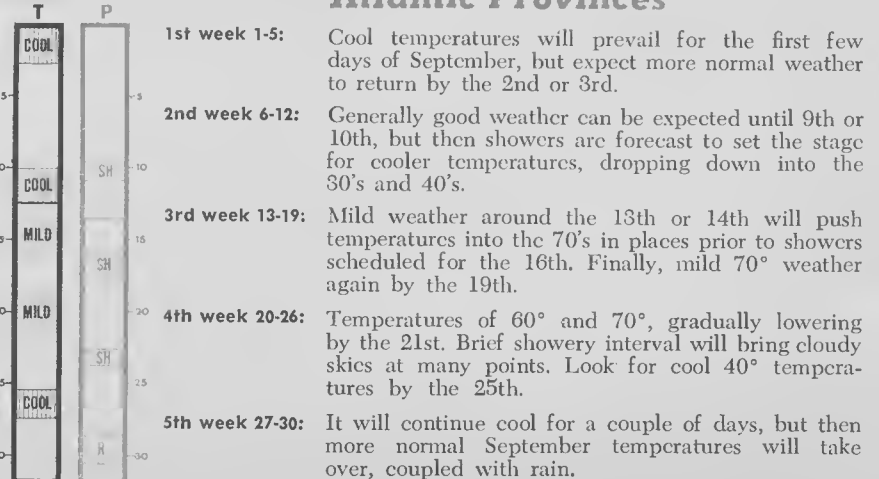
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What's Happening

FARM CREDIT LIMIT IS RAISED

The Canadian Farm Credit Corporation, replacing the Canadian Farm Loan Board, is the result of the new Farm Credit Act approved last month. The change in name accompanies more liberal credit facilities for farmers, including an increase in maximum loans from \$15,000 to \$20,000. Mortgages will be available on a maximum of 75 per cent (formerly 65 per cent) of the appraised value of farm lands. The interest rate is 5 per cent, with payments up to 30 years.

In addition, there is special provision for supervised loans to help purchasers of farms between the ages of 21 and 45, and with not less than 5 years' farming experience. These loans are available up to \$27,500, or 75 per cent of the appraised value of farm lands and chattels. The borrower prepares a plan of his farm operations, and if it is approved and he obtains the loan, he is subject to supervision until the outstanding loan is reduced to 65 per cent of the land value. The loan based on land value is repayable up to 30 years and the remainder within 10 years.

DAIRY PRODUCT PICTURE

Creamery butter production in the first half of this year was 144,379,000 lb., 1 per cent less than for the same period in 1958. Cheddar cheese output went up 2 per cent to 38,607,000 lb., evaporated whole milk down 5 per cent to 156,967,000 lb., skim milk powder up 5 per cent to 82,303,000 lb., and ice cream was up 9 per cent to 18,387,000 gallons.

CO-OP BUSINESS UP

Marketing co-operatives in Canada set a record last year by doing a \$895 million business, breaking all records and handling about 33 per cent of all agricultural products entering commercial trade. The total amount of business by all Canadian co-ops amounted to \$1,244,557,000 in 1958, showing an increase of \$92 million over the previous year.

The 10 co-operative wholesales operating in Canada last year reported a gain of \$31 million to reach a total of \$250 million in sales of supplies and farm products. Supplies accounted for \$138 million, with flour, feed and fertilizers making up 37 per cent of sales.

HIGHLIGHTS OF CROP INSURANCE PLAN

The Crop Insurance Act, given Royal assent last month, commits the Federal Government to enter agreements with the provinces to make annual contributions up to 50 per cent of the cost of administering provincial crop insurance schemes, and reimbursing the province's share of premiums up to a maximum of 20 per cent of the total premiums.

The Federal Government will also make loans to provinces up to 75 per cent of any amount over \$200,000 that the province has to make up to meet claims in any year.

The amount of insurance on any crop must not exceed 60 per cent of the long-term average yield for the area. The cultivated land of a farmer in any area to which the insurance scheme extends will not be eligible for Prairie Farm Assistance Act payments if he grows an insured crop. The provincial insurance plan must cover at least 25 per cent of the farmers or acreage in the area insured.

FOR WOODLOT OWNERS

The formation of a Canadian Tree Farmers' Association has been announced. All woodlot owners are eligible to join, and its purpose is to provide information and greater practical service to owners in growing, harvesting, marketing and managing their woods for profit on a permanent basis.

The first branch of the Association has been formed in Quebec, and an organizing meeting to establish an Ontario branch is planned for later this summer.

HOGS' PEACETIME RECORD

Hogs on Canadian farms at June 1 numbered 6,872,000, according to a DBS estimate. This was 11 per cent more than at the same time last year and set up a peacetime record. It was exceeded only in 1943.

The hog population in Western Canada was estimated at 3,198,000, compared with 3,674,000 in the East, where they reached an all-time high. The indications are that the expansion of hog production has started to abate, particularly in the West. Fall farrowing may be down nearly 5 per cent in the East and 17 per cent in the West.

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CLEAN OUTHOUSES IN 10 SECONDS!

It's quick, easy. Just 10 seconds once a week. That's all it takes with Gillett's Lye. Sprinkle half a regular-size can of Gillett's Lye into the outhouse pit once a week. Repels flies, destroys contents and odors. Occasionally, scrub seat and walls with a solution of 2 tablespoons of Gillett's to one gallon of water. This freshens woodwork, cleans completely and kills many kinds of bacteria on contact. For dozens of other time and money-saving tips, write for free 60-page book: Standard Brands Ltd., 550 Sherbrooke W., Montreal.

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Livestock shelter plus feed storage—Open shed for shelter and feeding is combined with totally enclosed area for hay and grain storage. A 48' x 48' Stran-Master like this, in Stran-Satin Color, takes an initial investment of only 25% down on five year purchase plan.



Machinery storage plus repair center—Partly open side provides easy access to spacious storage area. Repair center and tool shop is in enclosed section at left. Initial investment of only 25% down for this 48' x 64' Stran-Master with choice of six colors.

Lowest Cost All-Steel Farm Building ... Now With Baked-On Colors

Stran-Master, priced at less than many wooden pole barns, now offers a choice of six factory-applied vinyl aluminum color coatings—blue, bronze, grey, green, rose or white.

The multi-purpose Stran-Master serves any farm storage or shelter need... ideal for stanchion barns or livestock loose-housing. Specialized buildings are also available for grain storage or for any hog or poultry production requirement. Any size or design can be erected in a few days by dealer's crew or your own. Contact your nearest Stran-Steel dealer for more information.

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Astre Steel Structures, Ltd., Hamilton (Phone Liberty 4-2867)
Claydon Co., Ltd., Fort William (Phone 2-0651); Atikokan (Phone 2200); Port Arthur (Phone 4-1712)

QUEBEC
Hill-Clark-Francis (Quebec), Ltd., Montreal (Phone Regent 1-6451); Noranda (Phone Roger 2-4355)

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Dept. CG-3

STRAN-STEEL CORPORATION
Division of
NATIONAL STEEL CORPORATION

EVEN THE "ELECTRONIC EAR" OF STEREO

Field tests prove that—even though borderline spark plugs can



YOU cannot always tell if your tractor is delivering full power by listening to the engine. These tests prove that *borderline* spark plugs can steal power—silently! Using the latest high fidelity (hi-fi) stereophonic recording equipment, we made stereo tape recordings of the sound of several tractor engines. Microphones recorded from three spots at once. Even these “electronic ears” could not pick up any sound of engine roughness or spark plug misfiring. When the tapes were played

back (at volumes from a whisper to a roar) the engines *sounded all right*.

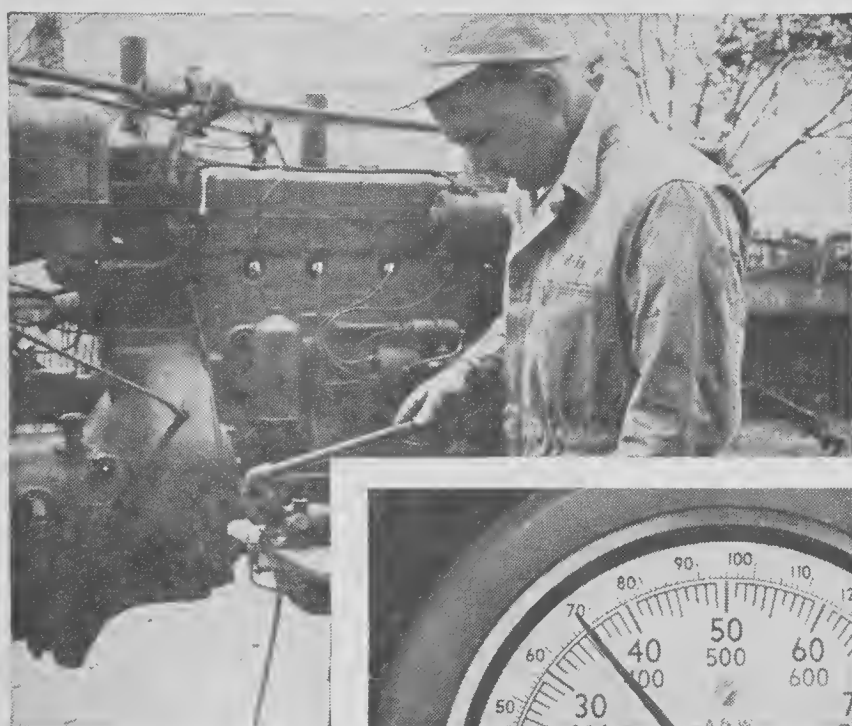
Yet *borderline* spark plugs—which had done their duty and should have been replaced—were making engines lose power and waste fuel. (See right-hand page.) So don’t wait until you *notice* misfiring or engine roughness before you change plugs. Play safe. Keep your tractor at full power and economy. Replace plugs after 250 hours in use—with full-firing, new Champions.

HI-FI CAN'T ALWAYS HEAR MISFIRING...

your engine may sound all right— rob you of gas and power!

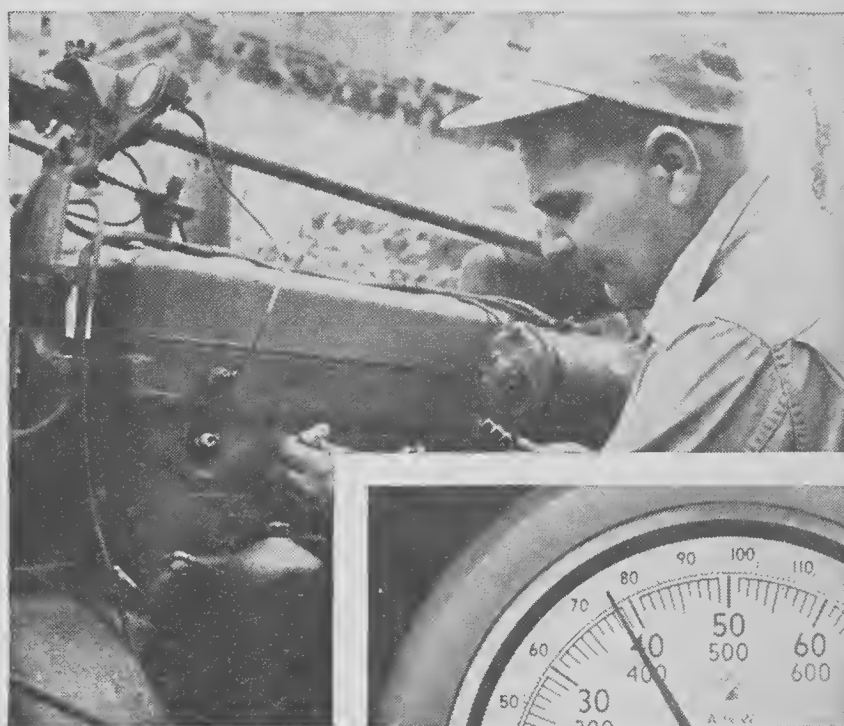
Replacing plugs "by ear" has its drawbacks.

While it catches badly misfiring plugs, it cannot detect plugs that are borderline—with unnoticed loss of gas and pulling-power. Here's an actual case . . .



This 1951 model tractor seemed to be running properly. There was no noticeable misfiring or engine roughness whatever. Fuel consumption and horsepower were then measured with a power take-off dynamometer. Top power was 36 hp. Then the old plugs were replaced with new Champions. Nothing else was done.

If you do not replace spark plugs on a regular schedule, these tests are important to you! They prove that borderline plugs may be robbing you of gas and power. Don't take chances. Install new Champions every 250 hours in tractors—every 10,000 miles in cars and trucks.



With new Champions in the engine, tests were run again. Top horsepower was 39—an increase of 3 hp! This could save you from downshifting on a hard pull. And gas economy increased 10%! The old plugs had shown no apparent or noticeable misfire—yet new spark plugs gave that much more power and economy!



Get full power with new

CHAMPION

SPARK PLUGS



CHAMPION SPARK PLUG COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED, WINDSOR, ONTARIO

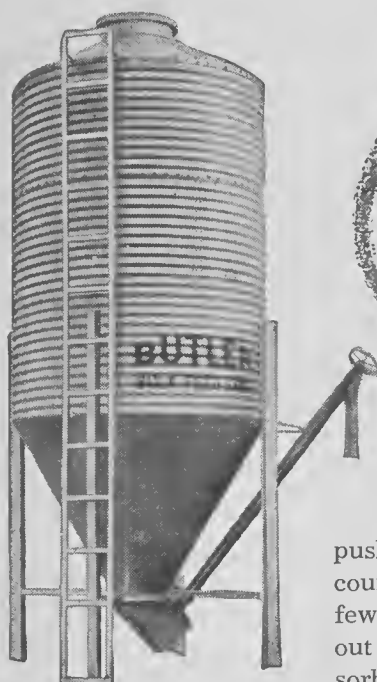
LOW-COST Protection...

10

for
stored
grain



Butler Grain Bins are the safest, most convenient storage you can buy. Fewer seams, all sealed and double-bolted. Easier to load, inspect or test through quick-access manhole. Door fits like a vault, stays moisture-tight. Optional Butler Force-Aire drier keeps grain cool, prevents moisture migration.



for
bulk
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Butler Bulk-O-Matic® tanks save work, actually pay for themselves! Feed handling becomes a fast, pushbutton operation. Bulk feed discounts can return your cost in the first few years. All-steel construction seals out weather, birds, rodents; won't absorb fats or moisture from feed. Sizes from 6.8 to 28 tons in stock; other sizes, to 87 tons, on special order.



for machinery
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Butler Utility Shelters go up in a hurry, with only a wrench and screwdriver. Can be mounted on skids or foundation; easily expandable. Heavy-gauge galvanized steel. Models 18 and 24 feet wide; any length in 10-foot 9-inch sections. Smaller 12-foot-wide model for hogs has one end open, the other closed with hinged door.

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GUIDEPOSTS

UP-TO-DATE FARM MARKET FORECASTS

FEED GRAIN SUPPLIES appear sufficient to carry out another heavy livestock production year. Export markets will likely be hard to find and feed prices will remain relatively cheap.

NEW FEDERAL FARM LEGISLATION has been coming fast and thick. Some, such as new credit facilities, will soon be available and well worth considering if expanding the farm enterprise; others, like crop insurance, will be slow getting into operation.

HOG PRODUCTION INCREASE is leveling off but there will be a heavy volume of market hogs this fall as numbers in June set a peace-time record. This will coincide with heavy output, lower prices and smaller export markets in U.S.

POTATO ACREAGE has been cut back in both Maritimes and Eastern U.S., setting stage for better fall prices. Acreage in Western States is up and will dampen price prospects in Western Canada.

U.S. CORN CROP likely to be at least a whopping 4.2 billion bushels, some 10 per cent larger than last year's record. Market influence of large crop will be tempered by smallest oat crop in 30 years and reduced barley and grain sorghum crops.

FLAX PRICES had difficulty topping the \$3 a bushel mark early this summer, even with reduced U.S. and Canadian plantings and rather poor U.S. production prospects. Expect fall prices to be firm.

WORLD WHEAT TRADE was up 2.5 per cent, reaching about 1.2 billion bushels this past year, with all major exporters except Canada getting increased share. Russia is coming back into export markets, but mainly to supply Eastern Europe which was formerly an exporting area.

RYE EXPORTS did not flow in volume to U.S., our big market in recent years, despite quota removal on June 30, because of uncertainty over future U.S. action and price. Prices may make small gains.

WORLD CATTLE NUMBERS have been increasing at an average of about 1 per cent a year and are some 30 per cent higher than prewar levels. Hog numbers are up 40 per cent in same period and together point up need for continued high output of feed and fodder.

SOYBEAN PRICES may hold well this fall, thanks to lower U.S. production and to heavy domestic and export sales, which combined to put a big hole in last season's record crop.

U.S. FEED GRAIN EXPORTS through the St. Lawrence Seaway route have expanded phenomenally, the beginning of stiffening competition from Western States for European and Eastern U.S. markets.

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Dependable

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**BINDER
AND BALER
TWINES**



DEPENDABLE U.G.G. BINDER TWINE

The old reliable U.G.G. Binder Twine, put up in the serviceable 600-foot length, sold, distributed and used in Western Canada for over 40 years, and recognized as the standard by which other twines are judged. Every foot smooth running—Knotless and bulge free—you can look for the utmost service and a complete lack of Knotter trouble.

All U.G.G. Brand Twines are Canadian made, of select fibres, carefully blended, and ideally meet Western Canadian harvesting conditions.

DO NOT BE MISLED . . .

into using twines that state average lengths on tags and bales. The length of twine you receive determines the number of bales you can put up. Remember you buy and use Balers Twines on faith. Make sure at least that you buy a twine with a reputation and performance over the years.

—That Is What U.G.G. Twines Offer!

You Can Depend on . . .

Full Weight per bale.

Full Length—guaranteed as stated per foot.

Full Tensile Strength—adequate for the type of baling required.

Full Satisfaction—Knotless, smooth running, trouble-free cordage.



DEPENDABLE U.G.G. BALER TWINE

Three lengths to choose from—all guaranteed in Weight, Length and performance. Select the one that suits your particular purpose.

U.G.G. EXTRA LENGTH—

257 ft. to the lb., 10,000 ft. per bale.
For light weight baling, this is your economical buy.

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231 ft. to the lb., 9,000 ft. per bale.
For heavy rugged baling, this is the old reliable length, satisfaction in every foot.

STANDARD—

An Economy Twine—206 ft. to the lb., 8,000 ft. per bale.
A good all-purpose twine, for use where lower cost per lb. is a consideration.

REMEMBER—Each Length of Twine is FULLY GUARANTEED!

It Will Pay You — In Service and Satisfaction — To Insist on U.G.G. Twines.

See your nearest U.G.G. Agent

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UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

CANADA'S ORIGINAL FARMER CO-OPERATIVE



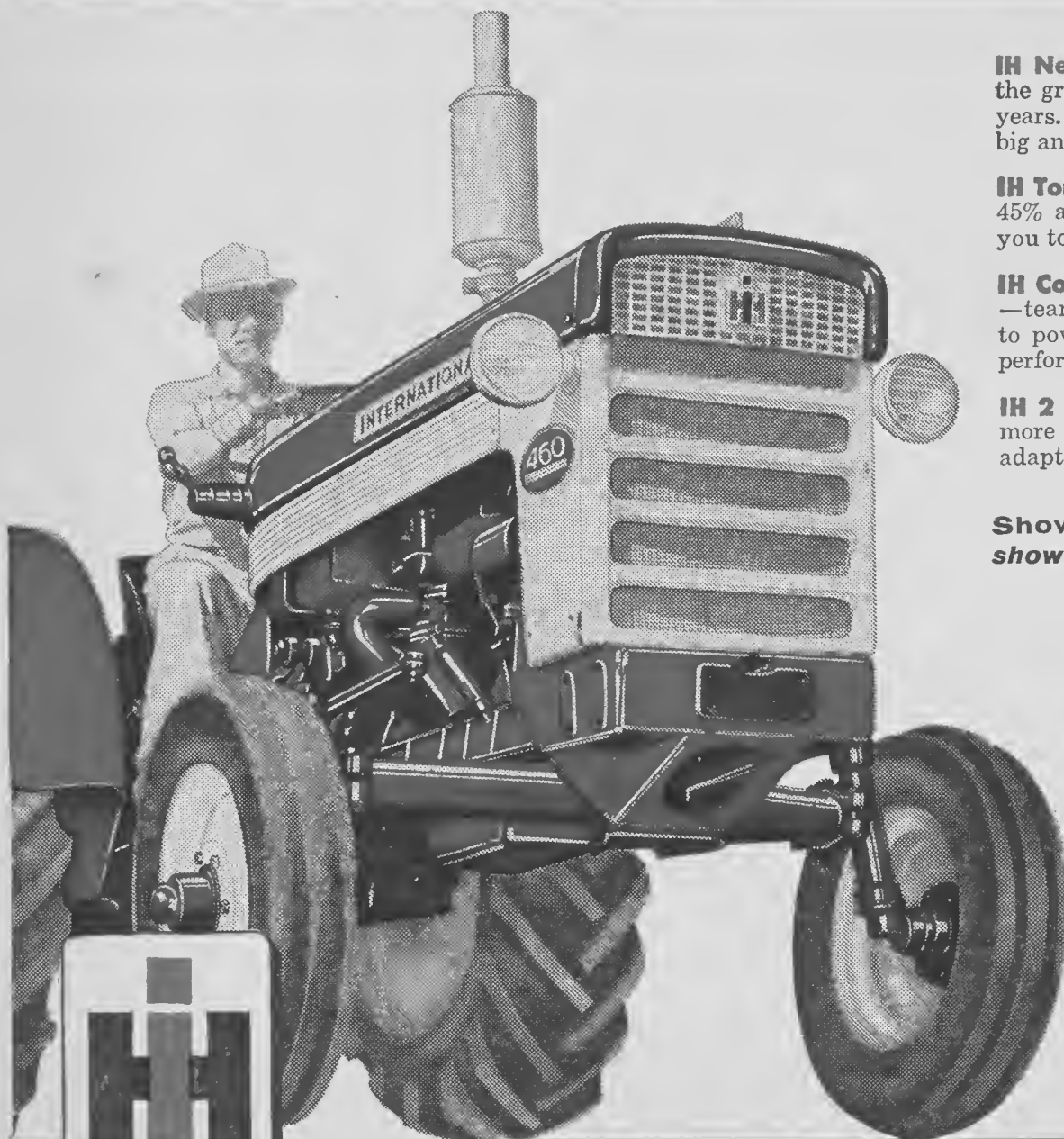


**Your old tractor
may be running
but it's probably costing
you money and lost time!**

These days, a farmer has to do more work in less time than ever before. Older tractors were adequate in years gone by, but you need *today's* tractor to show a profit in *today's* farming.

TRADE NOW

and get the money-earning benefits
of a New INTERNATIONAL



IH New multi-range 6-cylinder engines
the greatest advances in big tractor power in 35 years. See how this 6-cylinder power adapts to big and small jobs!

IH Torque Amplifier
45% and changes travel speed *on-the-go*—enabling you to do 10 to 15% more work per day.

IH Completely independent power take-off
—teamed up with TA it gives unequalled efficiency to power-driven machines. Now separate engine performance without separate engine expense!

IH 2 or 3 valve Hydra-Touch hydraulics—
more Hydraulic power than ever before—easily adapted to meet your most exacting requirements.

**Show us your power problem—we'll
show you the INTERNATIONAL to meet it**

SPECIAL FOR THE WEST!

International 460 Wheatland—Multi-range 6-cylinder engine—48 drawbar horsepower—diesel or gas—Built to meet the low-cost-power requirements of the average-size Canadian wheatland farm. Offers the best in economical, versatile modern power for every-season jobs.

International 560—multi-range 6-cylinder engine—54 drawbar horsepower diesel or gas—See how much further ahead you can be in acres and economy with this magnificent modern multi-range SIX. New drive-easy comfort too.

International 660—multi-range 6-cylinder engine—68 drawbar horsepower diesel or gas—The ultimate in power and performance for the big operator. Independent power take-off, Torque Amplifier and Hydra-Touch hydraulics included in its long line of features. TA now foot operated. Ground speeds from 1.79 to 16.11 mph.

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Farm Tractors and Equipment • Motor Trucks • Crawler Tractors • Construction and Commercial Equipment



Mrs. Weaver is fond of her husband's Shetlands. She likes the silvery mane of this one.

PONIES FOR FUN

You'll find ponies in plenty of old horse stables today. Raising them can be a profitable hobby too

by **DON BARON**

with photographs by Jim Rose



This jet black is a favorite of Bill Weaver. He's also very interested in training boys.

ACCORDING to W. E. "Bill" Weaver, who is affectionately known as "Uncle Bill" by scores of people who, as youngsters, came under the influence of his remarkable brand of common sense, *every man needs a hobby.*

It may be just cutting the grass, growing flowers or playing golf. But from his highly partial viewpoint, the best one of all has to do with ponies. Shetlands, to be exact.

Ever since his army days during the First War, he has been interested in horses. After the war, when he was an engineer working in Toronto, he bought a few acres north of the city, built a small stable, and got some ponies. The first thing he knew, he had boys from the neighborhood flocking to his place Saturdays and Sundays, begging for the chance to help with the ponies.

When these youngsters learned that it was no circus the kindly but firm-handed army man was conducting, they were more intent than ever to come back. And over the years, he trained these youngsters to be not just horsemen, but better citizens. He likes to recall that three of the boys who learned about horses from him, have been members of Canada's International Jumping Team. Moreover, dozens more, who didn't go on to reach the same degree of fame in the equine world, are successful business ponies today.

WEAVER is retired now. But he is more of a horse enthusiast than ever. Last year, he moved his place from the sprawling and crowded Toronto area, all the way down to Jarvis, near the shore of Lake Erie, 100 miles away. He bought a picturesque farm straddling the winding Sandusk River, built a modest plywood stable for his herd of richly-bred Shetland mares, and he is now building a comfortable bungalow for himself and Mrs. Weaver there.

"I kept these ponies for years," he explains. "Now they can begin to keep me." In fact, his ponies sell for prices ranging up to \$1,000 or more. He figures on selling about 10 a year at an average price of \$500 each. It's his reward for carefully selecting his bloodlines over the years, and having the ones that are popular today.

Actually while Bill Weaver's pony enterprise has become a profitable business now, he still regards it as a hobby. In fact, he is a pioneer in one of the fastest growing hobbies in the country.

More and more people who are working in cities, he explains, are buying homes in the country where they have an acre or two of land. They soon build a small stable, and at Christmas time, or on a special birthday for the younger member of the family, they arrive home with a pony.

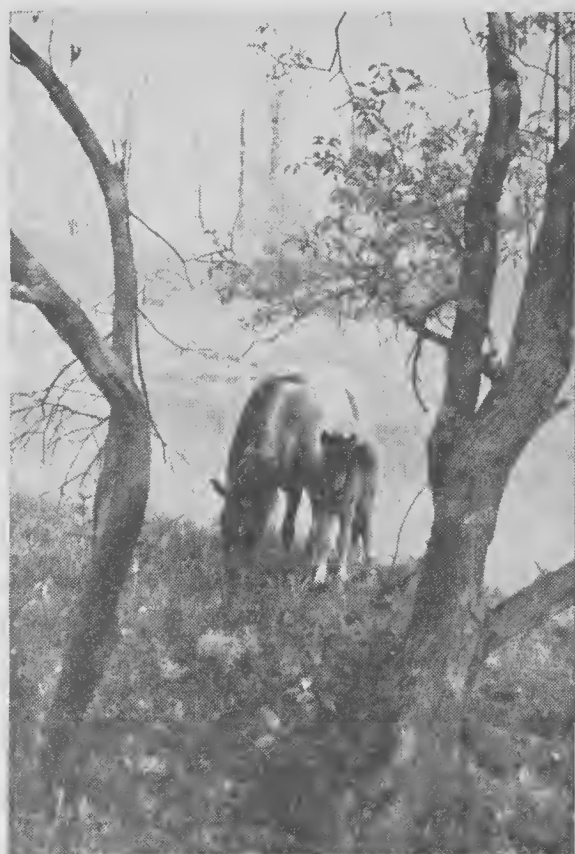
The idea is catching on among farmers too. Ones who have sold their last Percheron to make way for another tractor, are having second thoughts

about living without livestock. Often they decide that the children should have at least a pony to interest them. In Bill Weaver's experience, the first one is usually bought for Johnny or Sue, but the chances are that Dad and Mom will soon become interested too. A few more mares will be added, and another family is in the pony business.

THAT is the way it was with dairyman Ken Rath at Mossley in Oxford County, Ont. He bought a pony for 8-year-old Billy Rath a dozen years ago, coached him as he cared for and trained his remarkable pet, and nervously hovered around the ringside at district fairs as the boy sometimes lost, but often won in the pony classes each fall. Before long, Mr. and Mrs. Rath were ardent pony enthusiasts themselves. They began buying more mares, and became active members of the Canadian Pony Society. They have built valued friendships with people across the country from these activities, and call their hobby the most interesting one imaginable.

Now that Bill Rath is married, and is settled down on the farm, it's no wonder his parents are hoping that there will be grandchildren around before too long so they can begin sharing with them the excitement of growing up with ponies.

Pete Switzer's family is another. His children have a herd of eight pony mares on their potato farm at Alliston, and they raise colts for sale. These aren't registered ponies, but one of their good mare colts at time of weaning may well be worth \$300, a gelding half that. (Please turn to page 35)



[Guide photo] At the Weaver farm there is cool shade by the winding Sandusk River for this mare and her foal.

Pretty Merike Vink, who has lived at the Weaver farm, is a pony enthusiast too. She's also our "cover girl" this month.





A horse is hobbled and then a halter is put over its head. Another rope, secured to the hobble, is passed to the rear of the horse, and another man steadies the horse's head with the halter.

Shoeing a Wild Horse

Picture story by RICHARD HARRINGTON

HORSESHOEING is a special art on British Columbia ranches among the half-wild horses. A horse can be easily lamed by putting in nails too deep, or by delaying the shoeing, or leaving a loose shoe on the hoof, so that it twists round and may cut the flesh.

This kind of shoeing is dangerous. A sudden jerk by the animal can draw the unclined nails through the fleshy part of a man's thigh. But all

horses used for packing or riding must be shod and the ranchers in this remote country are experts at the job. Many of them have suffered broken bones from kicks, and all have had close shaves. Some can show plenty of scars from their encounters.

It can be dangerous shoeing at the ranch, but it's more so on the range, or on the beef trail. The cowboy must down the horse before starting work on the hoof.



An experienced hand can catch all four legs by the fetlocks and quickly brings the horse down.



He has been able to pull the horse down all right, but it has managed to kick the rope off one of its hind legs. The cowboy must try to cast the rope over that hoof. This is a tricky job but . . .



. . . he's got it. Now to pull the hooves together so the horse will stay down for the shoeing.



With legs tied securely, the horse is almost helpless. The cowboy now sets to work pulling out some old nails.



An awkward position for shoeing. One half of the shoe is nailed, then the horse is rolled over to fix up the other half. The man holding the horse's head is photographer Richard Harrington.

Dairymen's Retirement Plan

WHEN a group of Wisconsin dairy farmers, led by Lyman D. McKee of Madison, found that the milk producer was low man on the totem pole as far as U.S. social security benefits went, they decided this was a shocking state of affairs. All the average dairyman could expect as retirement income was \$65 to \$75 a month, they learned, as compared to almost double this amount for his counterparts in business or industry. Of course, some argued, the farmer can always add to his pension through the sale or rental of farm property, which city workers are unable to do.

The second shock came when the group set out to find just how their people would stack up, on the average, as far as saleable property was concerned. Although Wisconsin dairy farmers are considered among the most prosperous in the land, a large proportion of them proved to have assets worth less than \$10,000. And most of this net worth represented items which people want to keep after retirement, such as a house, furniture and a car. The group found it would take \$28,000 to buy an annuity of \$125 a month for a farmer aged 65 and a wife of 62 (payable as long as either lives), and that less than 10 per cent of the State's dairy farmers had accumulated this much capital.

In life insurance, the picture was just as bad. Fifty-one per cent carried no life insurance at all, and 25 per cent carried less than \$2,000 worth. Among those in the upper age brackets, the situation was even worse. Three-quarters of those aged over 55 had no life insurance, and health or accident coverage was almost nil. What was needed most, the group decided, was a twofold plan which would assure an adequate retirement income and still protect farmers while they were paying into it.

This need led to the forming of the "Dairy Farmers' Retirement Association" to look into the possibilities of such a plan. For president, the group chose dairy farmer McKee, who is also president of both the American Dairy Association and the Madison Milk Producers Co-op; for secretary they picked Ralph M. Cooper, assistant executive secretary of the Wisconsin Council of Agriculture. Executive members were chosen from among dairy leaders in Ohio, Illinois and Michigan, as well as Wisconsin, to widen the Association's scope.

IT was hoped the idea would catch on nationally, and, in turn, be extended to include all phases of Agriculture in the United States. To get the new organization started, 25 to 30 dairy co-operatives contributed funds to enable the study to be made.

After many meetings with economists, industrialists, government and farm bodies, the Association came up with four tentative retirement plans. Three of these were based on a farmer, aged 42, with an average monthly milk production of 18,000 pounds, and entailed contributions to a central fund by both farmers and milk distributors. These plans would pay the farmer from \$65 to \$70 a month at the age of 65, and contributions would be calculated on production, sales volume and price of fluid milk.

The fourth plan called for a straight levy of 15 cents a hundred pounds on all the milk a farmer produces, and contained death benefits as well as retirement income, but there was no distributor contribution at all. Although the Association feels there should be a "consumer" contribution to any retirement fund, they were forced to endorse a plan similar to number four to get the scheme under way.

"At first, we envisioned a program which would build a retirement fund through contributions from the dairy farmer himself, augmented by a 'consumer' levy," Lyman McKee told The Country Guide. "For all practical purposes, this latter would be an investment of the milk processor, but we feel this shouldn't be (Please turn to page 34)

by
**CLIFF
FAULKNER**



Lyman D. McKee, president of the American Dairy Association, demonstrating the "tools" that must be used to encourage demand for dairy products.

He Quit Grain Farming

by **RICHARD COBB**



This 3-year-old Shorthorn bull was not groomed for the show ring, but has been helping to produce some fine, big calves, says Harry Morton.

HARRY MORTON made a big decision about 3 years ago. He went entirely into beef and forage crop production on land where four generations of his family had been growing grain and raising some cattle at Gladstone, Man.

In his view, the Almassippi sand soil type covering his 7 quarter-sections will produce good hay and pasture, with proper management. He, therefore decided to leave grain growing to those who can do it more economically.

Harry stayed with family tradition in one respect. His breeding herd is predominantly Shorthorn, but apart from producing purebred Shorthorn heifers for replacements and purebred bulls for sale, the bulk of his calves are crossbreds for selling as feeders. A trip through his pastures shows first-cross calves of Hereford, Angus and Charolais breeding mostly from Shorthorn cows, a few straight Herefords and the purebred Shorthorns.

Although he graduated in history at the University of Manitoba, and obtained his master's degree in history at Cambridge, England, Harry Morton is all farmer. He looks on his academic achievements as useful insurance "in case I should lose a leg or something."

His forage program is based on a 5-year cycle. After a field has been down for 5 years and native grasses have started to come in, he lets cattle pasture it close in early spring to clean it up a bit, while other pastures have time to put on some good growth. Then he breaks it, harrows and disks, and broadcasts oats with brome, alfalfa, meadow fescue, alsike and sweet clover. The seed is harrowed in. In the process, he levels the land because he has trouble with pocket gophers.

The normal program is to have 2 years of hay and 3 of pasture, depending on how a field develops. Then the cycle begins again. About 600 acres out of a total of 1,000 in grass are pasture. He uses commercial fertilizer when he can afford it, and spreads several hundred loads of manure from the loose housing and corrals each year. A measure of his success is the fact that he won the provincial "Save the Soil" trophy four times and was allowed to retain the cup.

Harry expects to get even more from his pastures this year through rotational grazing. He has designed his own fencing, using a single strand of electrified wire with one jump wire above it. He needs only two-thirds as much wire as he would for a standard fence, and saves himself a lot of labor too.

THE Manitoba Department of Agriculture selected his farm for a pasture grazing trial last year. They provided him with the fertilizer, while he supplied the cattle and labor. The result was an increase of 52 lb. of beef per acre when pasture received 150 lb. of 27-14-0 fertilizer per acre, compared with the unfertilized acres.

A 58-acre field had been selected on account of its uniformity of forage stand and soil type. Half was fertilized broadcast on April 19, while the other half was untreated. On May 27, 50 head of feeder cattle went on the pasture, with 30 on the fertilized acres and 20 on the unfertilized. They stayed there until August 14, when overgrazing became apparent on both halves owing to droughty conditions. Here's how it worked out:

	Unfertilized	Fertilized
Gain per acre	132 lb.	184 lb.
Value of gain per acre (22¢ per lb.)	\$29.04	\$40.48
Increase per acre due to fertilizer		11.44
Cost of fertilizer per acre		7.68
Return over fertilizer cost per acre		\$ 3.76

(Please turn to page 33)



This loose-housing shelter for steers was made from conveyor-belt canvas and telephone poles.



Showing how threshing was done with the flail are Grant Moen, Elrose and Clare Currie, Nipawin, Sask.



Here's the primitive little Ground Hog Thresher.

From Flail to Combine

The Story of Harvesting

by **GEORGE SHEPHERD**

DOWN through the ages the story of mankind is the story of his fight for survival—to find food enough to eat. Man was originally a hunter of wild beasts and was, of course, many times the hunted. As we visualize men of the Stone Age pitting their puny strength against the monstrous and savage animals of thousands of years ago, armed with little more than stone clubs and flint-tipped spears, the wonder is that the human race survived at all.

As men gradually gathered into groups and tribes they forsook the chase, in part, and turned to the tillage of fields and to the sowing of grains. Of all aspects of agriculture through the ages the story of harvesting is the most intriguing.

The Bible is full of references to the harvesting of grain and of the winnowing and the threshing floor. Who among us, as children, did not thrill to the story of the dream of Joseph, in which he saw his sheaf stand upright in the field and his brothers' sheaves bowed down and made obeisance to his? And who in Western Canada has not found a modern day interpretation of the dream of Pharaoh of the 7 fat years followed by 7 years of famine?

For thousands of years the sowing and harvesting of grain by hand persisted and it is a surprising fact, but nevertheless true, that could a farmer of the days of the Pharaohs have been revitalized

and set down in the wheat fields of 150 years ago, he could have gone to work with familiar tools at a familiar task.

The most primitive harvesting tool of all was the sickle, dating so far back that they have been found made out of bronze and stone. The first harvesting implement to break with age-long tradition was the cradle and scythe. This was a 4-foot scythe with wooden fingers that caught the grain as it left the blade, leaving it in a swath for the hand binders.

Some authorities even go so far as to put a date of 1776 for the appearance of the cradle. This momentous invention enabled a man to cut around four acres a day. There are even a few old-timers left yet who recall seeing teams of four, six or even eight cradlers swinging their way down a grain field in perfect rhythm and timing.

THE flail or the ox treading out the corn were still the accepted method of threshing, but about 1825 the Ground Hog Thresher began to come into vogue. This was nothing more than a spiked cylinder turned by two men, but it was a significant advance in threshing. The grain and straw all fell in a heap below the machine, and it was not long before some genius conceived the idea of adding a straw shaker rack to catch the straw. Later someone added a fan and from thereon

the evolution of the thresher was surprisingly rapid. From such primitive beginnings mechanized farming was on the way.

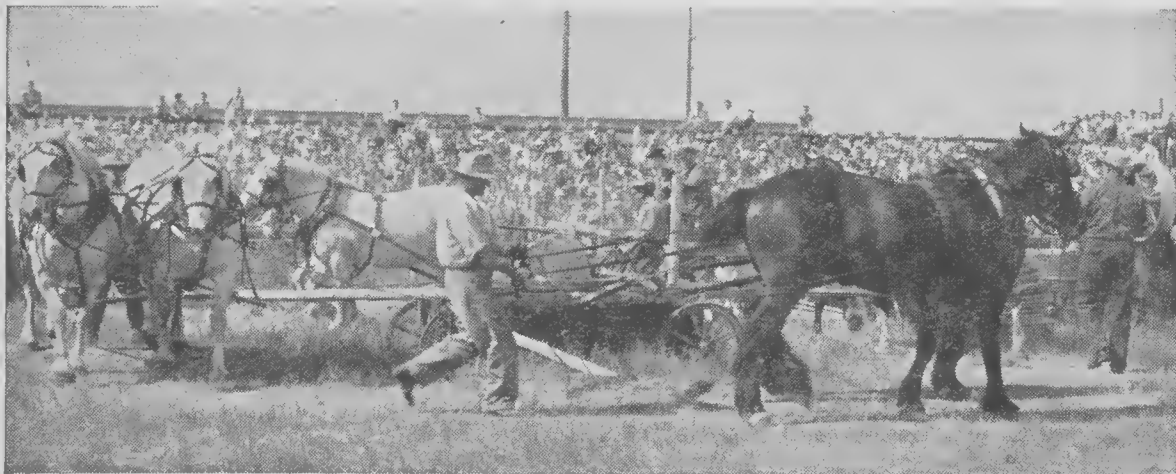
With the added attachments the primitive threshers became too much for men to be able to supply the motive power and the next step was the tread power. This was an arrangement for 1, 2, or even 3 horses to walk on an inclined traveling platform which transmitted power to the grain separator. The machine was fed by hand and the straw forked away at the rear. These crude little machines were, in their day and age, thought to be the last word in inventive genius.

As the machines became larger, tread power became insufficient and so the horse-power sweep came into being. By this means 8, 10, or even 12 horses were hitched in teams to a circular table driving grain separators of quite large capacity. It was the ambition of every farm boy to stand in the center of the table and flick the laggards with a whip as they made their everlasting rounds. The separators were still fed by hand, but were equipped with straw carriers behind.

AT about the same time as the simple little threshers were evolving, a monumental advance was made when the reaper came to the harvest fields. It was in 1831 that Cyrus J. McCormick made his first field trials of a horse-drawn reaper. This was a simple little machine, drawn by one horse, that cut the grain, which was knocked back onto a wooden platform by a reel. From there it was raked onto the ground by a man walking alongside. So revolutionary were these machines thought to be that when first used in Scotland, the farm laborers destroyed them at night under the supposition that their means of livelihood was about to be taken away from them.

It is an interesting fact that in the 10-year period from around 1830 to 1840 more progress was made in the harvesting of grain than had been made in the previous 4,000 years. It could be noted, too, that most of this progress was made in North America, where larger grain fields and a more scanty population made mechanical harvesting almost a necessity.

McCormick's little reaper was a challenge to other inventors and in short order a reaper was brought out with a (Please turn to page 36)



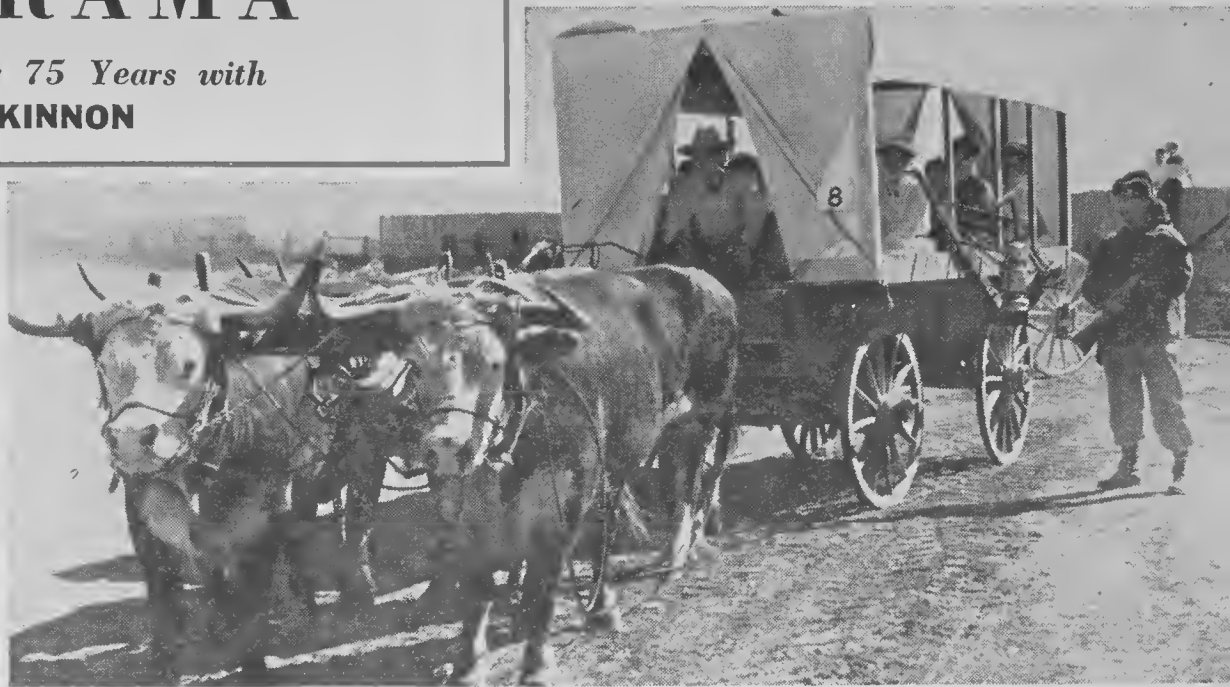
Here's how they threshed with the horse-power sweep. As the horses grew accustomed to the noise, the lines were tied up and the whole operation was controlled by a man on the central platform.

HISTORAMA

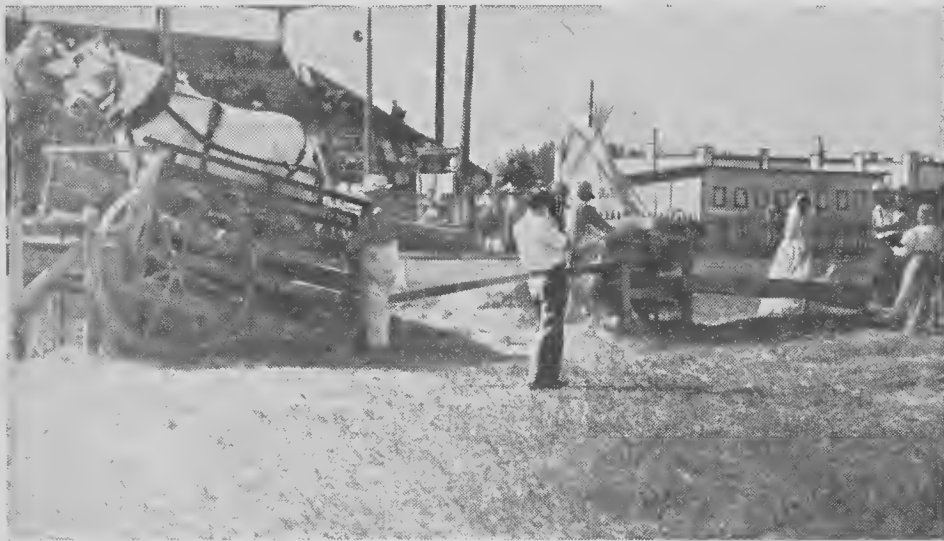
A Glance Back Over 75 Years with
NEIL C. McKINNON

WHEN Yorkton and the Western Development Museum staged a Historama to celebrate the city's 75th birthday, nostalgia vied with amazement among the folks of assorted ages in the grandstand. No fewer than 28 gasoline and 15 steam engines drove threshers and pulled old-style implements, and grain was threshed by every method ever used on the Prairies.

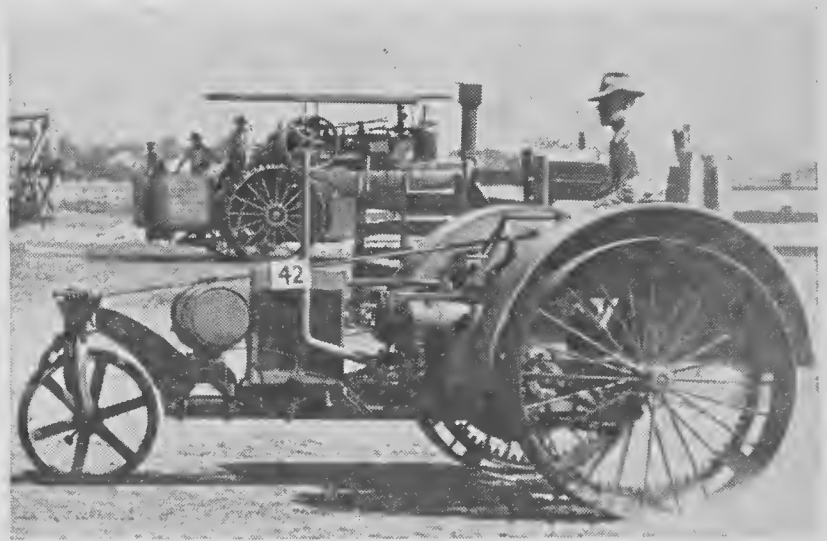
Teams of oxen plowed the sod. Ancient cars and horse-drawn rigs joined the parade. There were demonstrations of spinning, weaving and rug-making, and the Doukhobor women couldn't keep up with the demand for bread from their outdoor clay ovens.



It was the ox-drawn wagon such as this that brought the settlers to the Prairie West in the first place.



Horsepower still meant real horses as man moved into the age of mechanization.



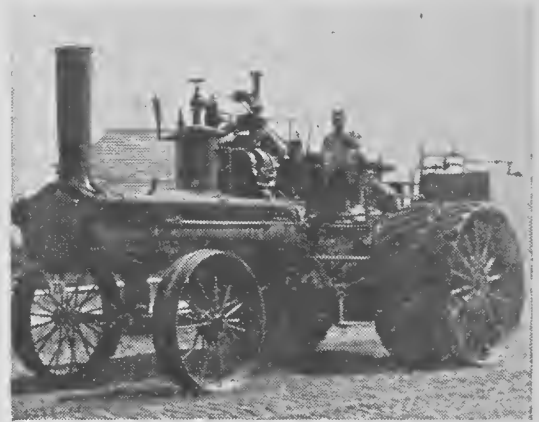
This ingenious contraption went by the hopeful name of "Happy Farmer."



An Avery was one of the smallest tractors.



Minneapolis 60-90, largest gasoline engine on the Prairies.



Granddaddy of them all — a Geiser steamer.



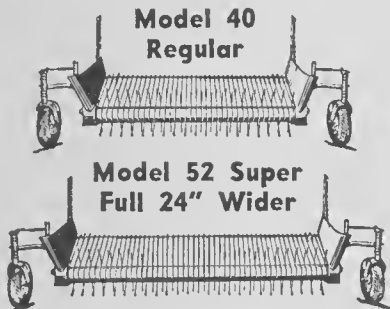
Threshing with steamer and separator is still enjoyed by some enthusiasts.



Machines may come and go, but the McCormick reaper will always be honored.



The Northwest Special is quality-built for those who know and want the best. When you look it over, you'll see why its boosters refer to it as the only really up-to-date pick-up.



For full information on the Innes Northwest Special Pick-Up and the Innes Straw Chopper, drop a card to your nearest distributor: Innes J. Haug Ltd., Regina, Sask; H. L. Turner, Ltd., Blenheim, Ont.; Wheat-Belt Industries, Ltd., 1334 10 Ave., Calgary, Alberta; Fargo Farm Equip. Sales Co., Inc., Box 945 Portage La Prairie, Man.



No other chopper has this winning combination of curved swinging hammers arranged spirally around the special steel shaft that maintains the force and speed you've got to have to handle those mean "green slugs" easily and efficiently.

Innes is completely adjustable, both as to retarder knives and for control of spread. All parts, materials, bearings, design, and workmanship compare favorably with machine tools — Innes is quality-built to last. Easiest to install — easiest to work with.

Models to fit most combines. Rock-rib guarantee.

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We pride ourselves on our service

Turning the sod at the site of the new Salada-Shirriff-Horsey plant which will be in production this fall. Pictured are (l. to r.) E. S. Roberts, R. E. Goodin, Hon. Earl Rowe, M.P. for Dufferin-Simcoe, Grant Horsey, K. McRuer and S. E. Turner. Mr. Goodin and Mr. McRuer are representatives of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. The other gentlemen, with the exception of Mr. Rowe, are company officials.

Growers Contract With New Potato Plant

by DON BARON

POTATO marketing is going modern and the change may signal the start of a new era for the lagging potato industry. For years, growers have watched per capita consumption of their crop decline. But next fall, for the first time, housewives will be able to buy a new Canadian product, potato flakes, which can be almost instantly readied for serving as mashed potatoes simply by the addition of hot milk or water, and butter and salt.

For those who buy the product, there will be no need to peel and boil the potatoes for dinner. There will be no complaints about small or rough potatoes, or ones that cook up soggy and tasteless either. These dehydrated flakes will be stocked on chain-store shelves the year round, and will sell without the wide price fluctuations that characterize the fresh potato market. Growers around Alliston, Ont., where the country's first potato flake plant is being built, are confident that the new product will help to develop a brand new market for their crop. These growers have already signed contracts to deliver the crop from over 1,000 acres to the plant at a specified price this fall.

Ontario Government potato specialist R. E. Goodin points out that this product isn't going to take over the entire market. "People will continue to want baked potatoes and boiled potatoes, and french fries too," he suggests. But he adds that the product is likely to cause considerable change in potato marketing practices, and may affect the areas and methods of production and handling of the crop. Certainly, Alliston district farmers, who have been growing about 3,000 acres of potatoes in the past, are likely to expand their production now that the new outlet is available.

While this product is new to Canada, it is based on a process patented by a team of U.S. Department of Agriculture scientists, and six plants are already making use of it in the United States. In these plants, fresh mashed potatoes are applied to the surface of a heated drum where they are dried into a parchment-like sheet, and then broken into flakes and packaged. It is an advance on a process that was used to dehydrate potatoes during the war. In this new process, the cell



Guide photos

structure is not broken down. When the flakes are reconstituted, they form fluffy mashed potatoes with appealing color, texture and taste.

The firm which is building the factory at Alliston, is also providing a storage for 20 million lb. of potatoes, so it can take delivery as they are harvested in the fall. It signed contracts with growers this spring to assure a supply of about 267,000 bags. The firm tested potatoes grown in the area last year, and found them meeting their standards, especially with regards to dry matter content.



Homer McMann. He'll sell 5,000 bags from his 30-acre crop to the factory this year. "It's a market on our doorstep," he points out. "We'll know better after a year's experience how the price works out. But this new potato product they are making should increase consumption and boost the entire industry, by making potatoes more convenient to prepare."



Clarence Leach. He contracted to sell about one-third of his 180-acre crop to the new factory. "The con-

tract they offered looks fair to me. The price isn't high, but we should be able to reduce our handling costs on potatoes going to the factory. For instance, we hope to pick over the crop right on the harvester, to save grading it again at the shed. The potatoes will be handled in bulk in 1-ton pallet boxes, and we can deliver all the potatoes from 1½ inches up that will meet their specifications."



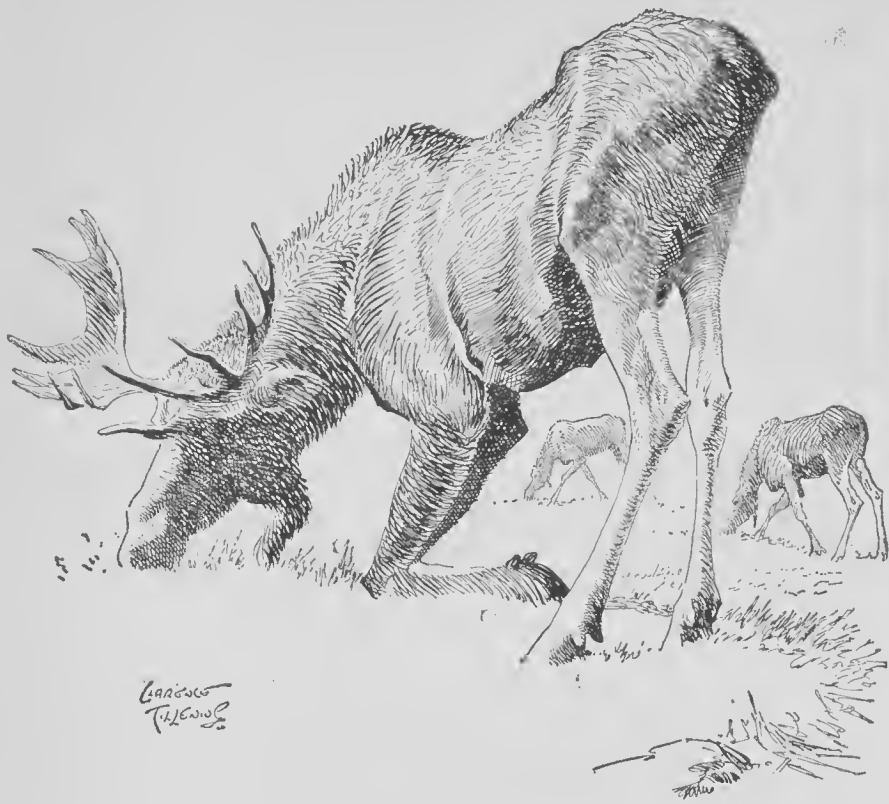
Pete Switzer. One-third of his 50-acre crop is under contract. "The firm is going to take potatoes in the fall, at a time when normal markets are glutted. That makes it a nice outlet. The price won't be high, but it should average out at least as high, or a little higher, than the prices we averaged in the past few years . . . which weren't good ones for potato growers."



Willard Cole. He contracted some of his 40-acre crop. "It's a sure market at a known price. The firm specifies Sebago this year, but this variety does well for us. And the firm is conducting more tests to see what other varieties are suitable."

Through Field and Wood

by CLARENCE TILLENIUS—No. 11



IT is characteristic of the wild creatures to appear completely in harmony with their surroundings: a wild animal seems part of the landscape in which you see him. A mallard floating along on a slow-flowing creek seems part of the stream, just as an otter swimming below its surface glides and swirls in tune with the eddying currents around him. It is a rare exception when bird or animal attempts a maneuver which makes it look awkward. But there is the odd exception, and one such is a moose grazing.

The moose, with his long stilt-like legs and short neck is perfectly at home browsing on birch and willow twigs, which he gets by reaching up for or simply straddling a tree, pushing it over and breaking off desired twigs as he goes. Or in summer, he swims or wades out into the bogs where lily pads thickly carpet the water. Called "bottomless," these bays often have but a few inches of water covering great depths of oozy mud. Submerged to the neck, the moose clambors carelessly about, supported by the club-like roots. Tearing up leaves and roots he munches contentedly. Browse and lily pads seem natural foods for him and gathering them he seems altogether in his natural element.

But short meadow-grass or early oats in a backwoods field—now, there is something tasty. But a difficulty arises. Neck too short, legs too long. How is he to get down to it? Once again, animals are adaptable: the moose solves the problem in his own fashion as many a settler knows. Some years ago, driving from Quesnel to Prince George, B.C. (incidentally, the road is much better now) we noticed a newly cleared field sown to oats which seemed at the end nearest the heavy timber to be packed down and crushed over a wide area. Long scres of parallel gouges in the ground inter-

persed with hoof prints seemed to indicate moose as the culprits, and later a settler in Prince George confirmed this. "They come evenings or early morning," he said, "and sometimes there are several out there at a time. They just push themselves ahead on their knees and as you see, it makes quite a dent in the crop!"

We commiserated with him on this loss, at which he smiled reminiscently and confided that when hunting season came in the fall he usually achieved a satisfactory recompense in the shape of "grainfed" moose tenderloin. v

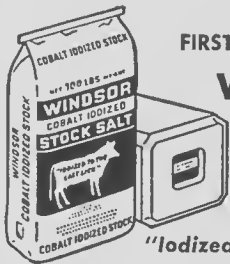
Helpful Sign



"WHERE do they live?" That's the question facing thousands of travelers, who are friends or customers of farmers, searching for the right farm. This simple directory of names, erected at the main highway by farmers living along one concession road, at Alliston, Ont., assisted our associate home editor, Gwen Leslie, as she visited homes in the province this summer. v



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**WINDSOR
FARM
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"Iodized to the last lick"

This Royal Winter Fair - 1958 Grand Champion steer, owned by A. R. Cross of Midnapore, Alberta, was raised on good feed and Windsor Salt. Just a reminder that the simplest, easiest and most economical way to give your cattle all three dietary essentials, salt, cobalt and iodine is with Windsor Cobalt-Iodized salt. Buy it in bags, blocks or licks.



Methods

take the hand out of GRAIN HANDLING


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Snowco GRAIN LOADERS

Heavy duty construction; easy, economical to operate while moving huge volumes of grain. Low engine mounting; positive action clutch; adjustable intake control sleeve. (Nose bearing assembly optional.)



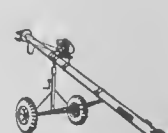
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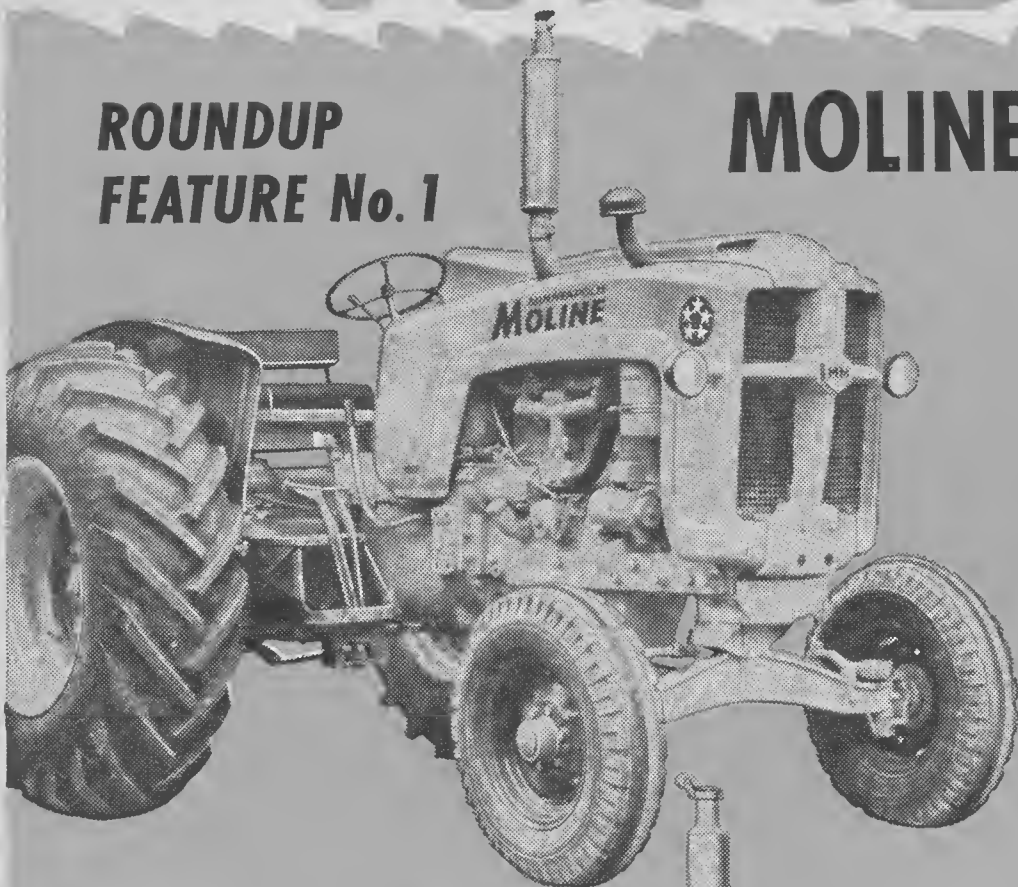
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MOLINE'S MULTI-TRADE-IN

ROUNDUP FEATURE No. 1



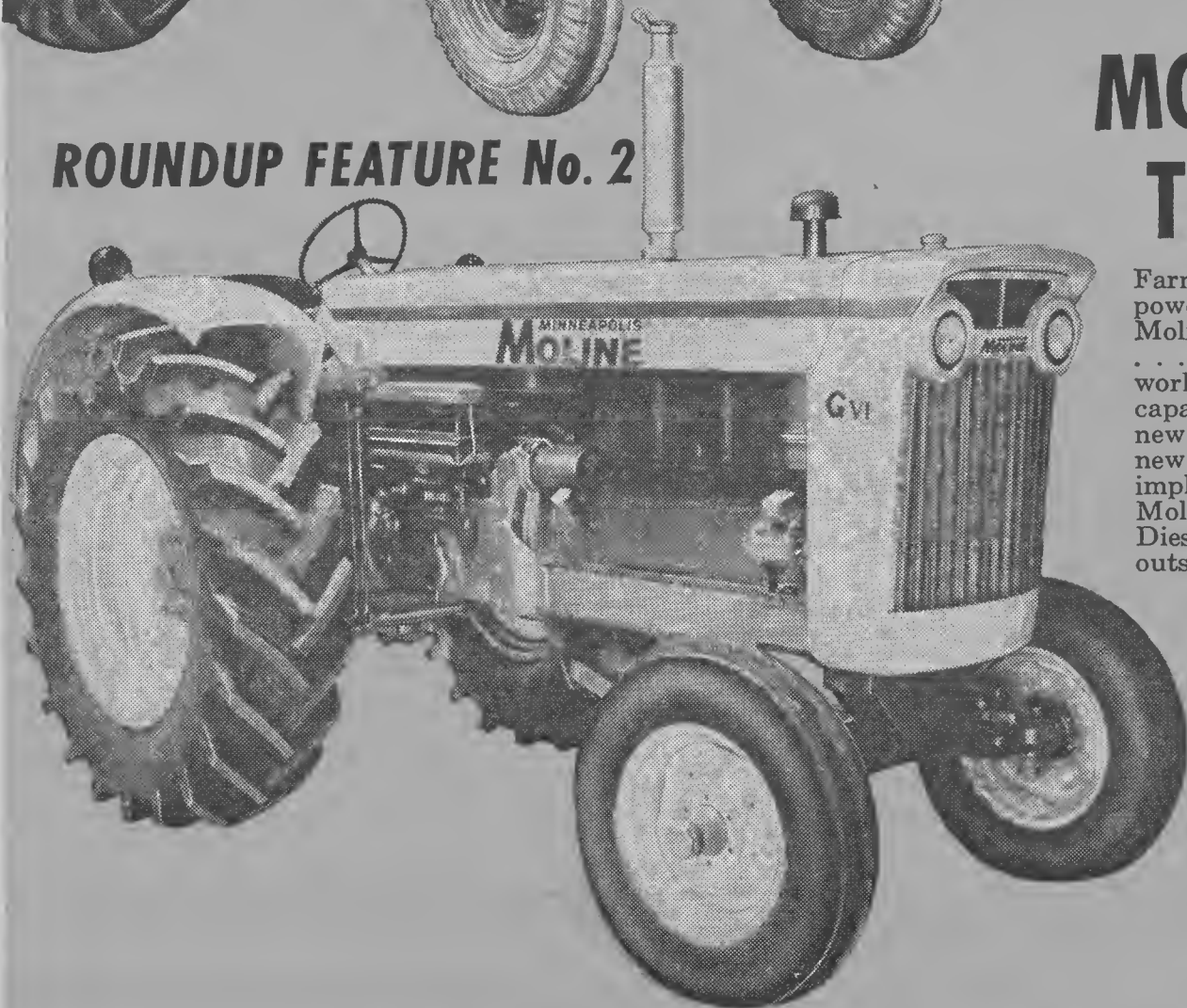
MOLINE 5-STAR TRACTOR

Looking for more power? Want to cut fuel costs? Want the easier handling of an up-to-date BIG tractor? Trade now for the powerful Moline 5-Star, the one tractor with these big advantages:

1. **HIGH-COMPRESSION HIGH TURBULENCE ENGINE** — Built to deliver 4-5-plow power day-in, day-out at lowest fuel costs. Moline-engineered for all fuels.
2. **AMPLI-TORC TRANSMISSION** — Gives you 10 forward speeds, 2 reverse speeds, "on-the-go" shifting. Doubles pull-power in heavy going.
3. **TEL-O-FLO HYDRAULIC SYSTEM** — Direct-powered from the crankshaft for easier, faster control of tools . . . full-time power steering.
4. **STANDARD 3-POINT HITCH** — Mounts standard 3-point tools — cuts equipment investment. Automatically balances traction to pull.

Make the BIG trade to BIGGER 5-Star power... see your Moline Dealer now!

ROUNDUP FEATURE No. 2



MOLINE G_{VI} TRACTOR

Farming big acreage? You need the big power boost of the new Minneapolis-Moline G VI tractor! Over 80 belt hp . . . 72 drawbar hp (LP gas model) works the biggest implements to full capacity . . . brings per-acre cost to a new low. New "Tru-Balance" traction, new hydraulics for power steering and implement control, new heavy-duty Moline-built engines for LP gas or Diesel fuels. Trade *now* for America's outstanding new 5-6-plow tractor.

About Moline Tractor engines

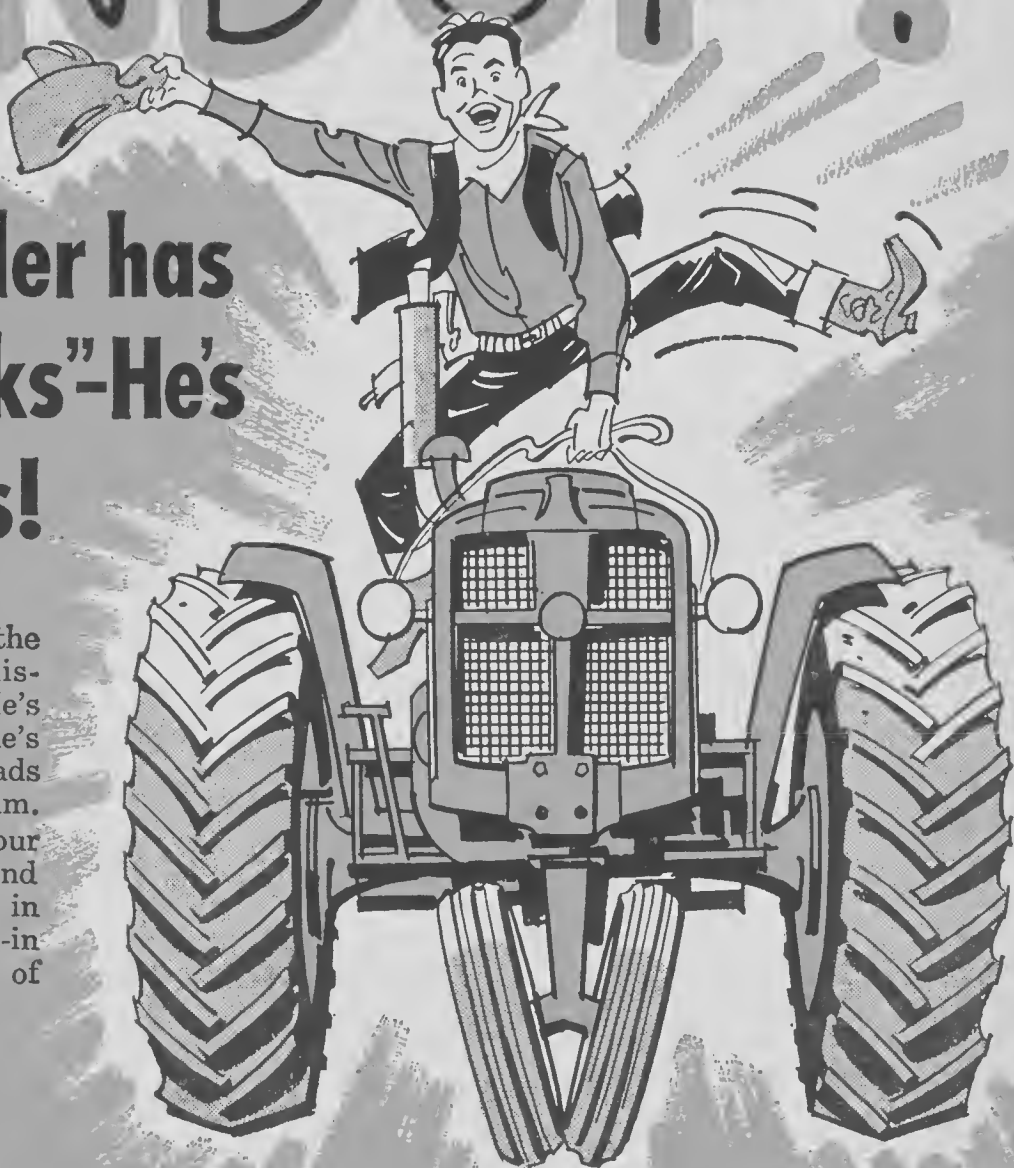
Moline-built tractor engines have close-grain iron blocks for longest service. Huskier bearings, extra-large piston displacement, heaviest crankshafts — built-in features like these are typical of Moline-built tractor engines. Matched to Moline-built transmissions, these engines will far outlast light automotive types.

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If your proposition is sound, you can get a B of M Farm Improvement Loan for any type of equipment you need on your farm. Why not talk to your nearest B of M manager? He'll gladly show you how a Farm Improvement Loan can help you in your operations . . . and how little it costs.

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*Using Charolais on Charbrays
and Herefords*

Charolais Breeding Looks Good to Clare Geddes



This Charbray cow with her 7-month-old calf shows how growthy they can be.

EARLY last summer, Hereford breeder Clare Geddes decided to gamble. He had heard so much about Charolais cattle that he headed for Texas and brought back a Charolais bull, 10 Charbray heifers and a cow that was one-quarter Beefmaster and three-quarters Charolais.

The calves from his new cows came in the fall and he was impressed. They had the size he had been looking for, and he applied to join the provincial performance testing program to confirm the evidence of his eyes.

The big question was whether they could winter successfully on his farm at Pilot Mound, Man. The winter proved to be severe, but he found he had no reason to worry. They came through with flying colors, despite the fact that they were not confined to a barn. This was contrary to the lack of winter hardiness reported from tests at the University of Saskatchewan.

However, Clare's plan is to work away from the Charbray, using his Charolais bull. He had to buy Charbray cows because straight Charolais would have been too costly for him. So he will try to gain his end progressively by breeding the better heifers from his Charolais bull by the Char-

bray cows, culling out the Charbray cows with the lower percentage of Charolais breeding, until the Brahman blood is virtually eliminated. He will also try some crossbreeding with the Charolais bull on his registered Hereford cows, with the object of obtaining size and vigor. He has 30 Hereford cows and feeds out their calves as yearlings.

Looking over the first crop of calves from his Charbrays, Clare says he likes the good body with lots of bone, and believes they are what many Canadian cattlemen have been looking for. Judging by their growth, too, he reckons the cows must be excellent milkers.

He bought the Beefmaster-Charolais cow because he was impressed by her size and easy disposition, and thought she would give some good calves. Her calves will register as Charbray, and the percentage of Charolais will increase with succeeding generations.

The cows were bought from Othell Langford of Georgetown, Tex., who had some progeny on test at the McGregor Experiment Station, Tex. He reported that his top Charbray bull gained 3.9 lb. per day in a 140-day test, or 166 per cent of the average daily gain of all the 105 bulls on test at that time.

The Charolais bull came from Dr. C. H. Langford, Bandera, Tex., and although only 2½ years old last spring, it was a big, mature specimen with a good disposition.

The cows, contrary to rumors, have not been fence jumpers, and in fact stayed inside a very low fence all winter, says Clare. Their winter ration was straw morning and night, a bushel of rolled oats three times a day, and some clover hay at noon. This ration was dictated partly by a need to conserve forage, which was not overabundant at that time. Nevertheless, the cattle appeared to do well on it.

He is particularly interested in the possibilities of a crossbreeding program. This would produce what is known as Charford, which he hopes would have the fast-gaining character-



Clare Geddes' breeding program will hinge on this young Charolais bull, which appears to have what it takes.

[Gulde photos]

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Multiple ribbed style sheets for both roofing and siding. 39 disposable lengths from 6 ft. to 24 ft. cover 32 ins. wide. Send roof measurements for free estimate and illustrated folder giving full information. Samples on request. Also flat rolled aluminum and galvanized in coils. Also clapboard siding aluminum and galvanized. Ant. Gonneville Manufacturing, Dept. 1, Charette, P. Que., Canada.

KILLS rats overnight or money back

"One tube killed 40 rats," another "39 overnight". . . "Cost less than 2c per rat killed." Yes, thousands praise Rat-Nip for sure, low-cost killing. Famous for 50 years. Everywhere only 69c.

ALSO

New, non-poisonous killer of rats and mice—harmless around other animals. Rat-Nip Read-Bits with Warfarin. Mouse-Nip Read-Bits with Warfarin.



LIVESTOCK

istic of the Charolais. His two-year-old Hereford heifers, crossed with Charolais, have given him calves ranging from 90 to 100 lb. They needed watching at birth but all were saved.

Clare Geddes admits that his gamble was one he could barely afford, but he has faith in it. In the meantime, he still has his registered Hereford bull and cows and the revenue they are producing.—R.C. ✓

Green Light For Romnelets

ROMNELET sheep have reached the seventh generation of inter-mating and the type is well established, reports Hobart Peters of Manyberries Range Experimental Farm, Alta.

Romnelets are polled, open-faced, free of neck wrinkling and thick of body. The breed is now considered slightly superior to the first-cross generation in weaning weight. The cross is Romney Marsh and Rambouillet, with Targhee and Romeldale introductions.

Under range conditions, Romnelet lambs averaged 66 lb. weaning weight at an average of 136 days. Body weights of range Romnelet ewes at breeding time averaged about 130 lb. During development, 91 per cent of ewes that were bred actually lambd. There were 114 lambs alive at birth and 98 lambs were weaned per 100 ewes bred.

Rambouillet lambs weaned 5 to 7 lb. heavier than Romnelets, but had more face covering. There was no significant difference in feedlot gain or feeding efficiency, but Romnelets graded higher than Rambouillet in carcass.

Romnelet was developed for western ranges, but ewes bred to Down rams have been satisfactory in Eastern Canada for producing market lambs. ✓

Corn in Pig Rations

FARMERS are finding corn a cheap and easily digestible source of energy for hogs, but it has the disadvantage that when it is overfed it produces fatty carcasses.

Ontario Agricultural College has been experimenting with corn as hog feed, giving two ratios of corn to one of oats to growing pigs, and three ratios of corn to oats from 125 lb. to market weight. Pigs were divided into two groups according to their level of protein, the first group having 17 per cent protein up to 75 lb., 15 per cent from 74 to 125 lb., and 13 per cent between 125 and 200 lb. The lower protein level was 14 per cent to 75 lb., 12 per cent from 75 to 125 lb., and 10 per cent from 125 to 200 lb.

Pigs on higher protein gained 1.62 lb. per day compared to 1.52 lb. on lower protein. The high-protein pigs also cost less to feed and produced better carcasses than pigs on low protein feeding. The corn-oat ration showed there was some benefit from including high levels of corn in rations of pigs up to 125 lb. Experiments are continuing. ✓



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THE CHISEL—Oliver's heavy-duty cultivator. It's the tool that makes conservation farming really practical for every prairie farmer. You save precious soil moisture and reduce wind erosion while you're making a deep, mellow seedbed. Best of all, you do it with one practical investment in equipment. NEW box-type frame and spring clamps, plus extra-heavy shanks and a complete selection of cultivator attachments, make the Oliver chisel your best 3-in-1 buy—chisels, cultivates, mulches.

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See Your **OLIVER DEALER** and See



Producer-Vendor Is Still a Factor

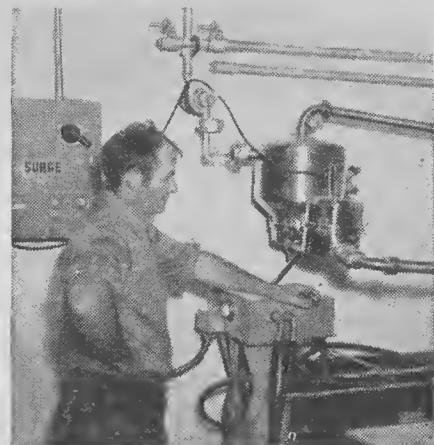
IN the more heavily populated centers, some may consider the producer-vendor "a blasted nuisance" as one eastern official recently described him, but he's still a going

concern in areas such as B.C.'s West Kootenays. One of these is VLA farmer Jim Woods of Creston, who does a thriving trade in the production and sale of fluid milk unhampered by milk boards, pool prices or surpluses.

From one milk cow in 1946, Jim has built a 40-head dairy enterprise which is as modern as tomorrow. Key point of this spanking new pipeline milker and bulk tank operation is the "Electro-Brain," an automatic washing device which goes to work at the flip of a switch. While the owner is having breakfast, the "brain" will

flush the pipeline system with cold water, then with warm water and washing soda, and finally rinse it with a chlorine solution.

In the Woods' 6-place milking parlor, one man can handle 40 cows in an hour. Each stall is partitioned off by a metal feed box, which is mounted on rollers so it can slide easily out of the way to allow cows to enter or leave the stall. Beside each box is a hopper that reaches up to the loft of the milking parlor, where the feed concentrate is stored. Every turn of the handle (located at the lower end of the hopper) puts a pound of



Jim Woods beside the "Electro-Brain" that washes out the pipeline system.

dairy ration into the box. Each of the hoppers holds a sackful of concentrate, which means they don't have to be filled every day.

"We generally provide 1 pound of grain for every 4 pounds of milk a cow produces," Jim Woods explained. "That is, if a cow gives 40 pounds of milk a day she gets 10 pounds of concentrate, 5 pounds in the morning and 5 at night."

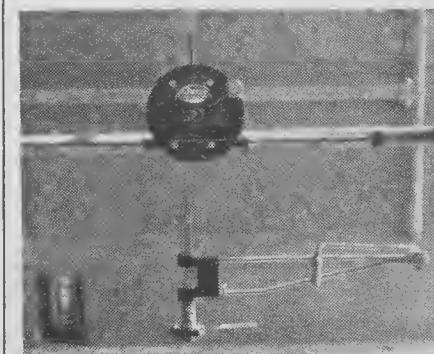
The complete ration consists of hay, silage and concentrate. Jim grows all his own forage. Last year he put up



Here is Mrs. Woods watching over the cooler and homogenizer in the dairy.

5,800 bales of hay and ensiled 500 tons of grass and alfalfa. Because he just has 55 acres of his own, he rents forage land each year on nearby Creston flats.

All milk produced at the Woods' farm is pasteurized and sold on the fluid market. In addition to this, Jim has four or five local producers who ship regularly to him. To supply all his customers from his own operation, he would need a herd of 80 milkers. The enterprise employs three men at the farm, plus two on the road making deliveries. Their "route" extends as far as Riondel, which lies 60 miles to the north on scenic Kootenay Lake. —C.V.F.



Adjustable mount for milking machine is in each stall. Note light in base of wall illuminating underneath cow.

For free copy of Cyanamid's informative new booklet YOUR FARM—and how to keep it productive, write Cyanamid of Canada Limited, 160 Bloor St. E., Toronto, Ont.

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*T.M. Reg'd.

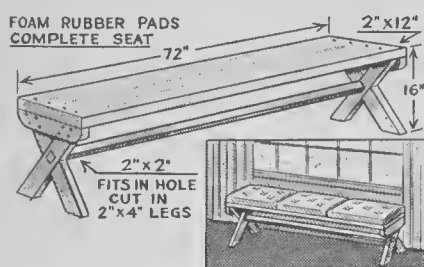


10 dose bottle.

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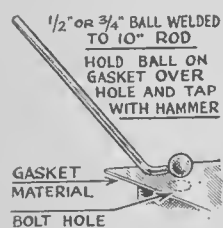
WORKSHOP

Window Seat



A sturdy and attractive bench seat can be used as a window seat or for the porch or recreation room. The length can be varied, but if more than 72", supporting legs will be needed in the center. The top is cut to required length, and the end braces are of 2" by 4" lumber, 11½" long and rounded at the ends. The legs are 16½", with the ends angled at 28°. Assemble the legs, using a crosslap joint. A square opening, as shown in the diagram, is cut for the rail. Assemble the window seat with glue and wood screws. Foam rubber pads can be placed on top to complete it.—R.S., N.Y. ✓

Gasket Punch



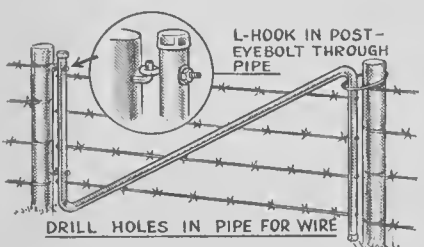
Here is a sketch of an ideal tool for punching holes when making any size of gasket on an overhaul job. Braze a ¼" rod, 10" long, on a ½" or ¾" ball

from a bearing. Hold this over machined holes with the gasket between, and tap the ball with a hammer. This makes a neat hole. Note that the rod should be bent as shown in the illustration.—J.P.E., Alta. ✓

Soldering Hint

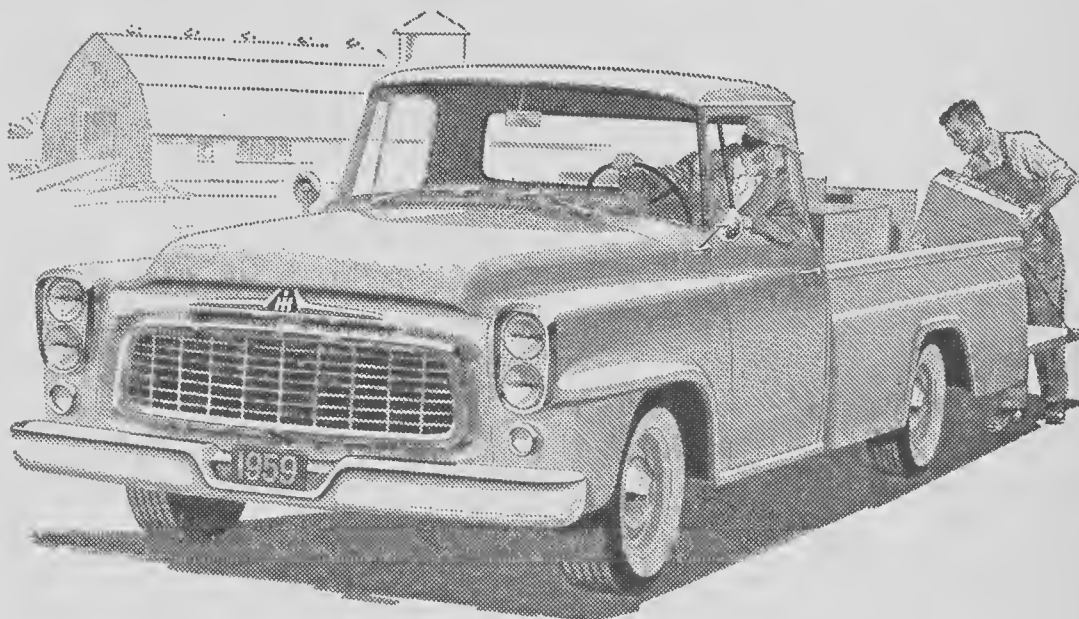
Keep the tip of your soldering iron clean and bright by twisting it occasionally in steel wool packed into a small can. The can is easily screw-mounted above your workbench. To prevent the steel wool turning with the soldering iron, punch several holes with a nail to make jagged edges inside the can.—D.E.F., N.B. ✓

Farm Gate



All that is needed for this simple farm gate is a length of pipe, some barbed wire, two eyebolts and two L-hook screws. The pipe is bent to form a Z, then holes are drilled in the two legs to hold the barbed wire. Two more large holes are drilled in one of the legs to hold the eyebolts. The L-hook screws are set in the gate post. The ends of the pipe can be capped.—G.W., Ont. ✓

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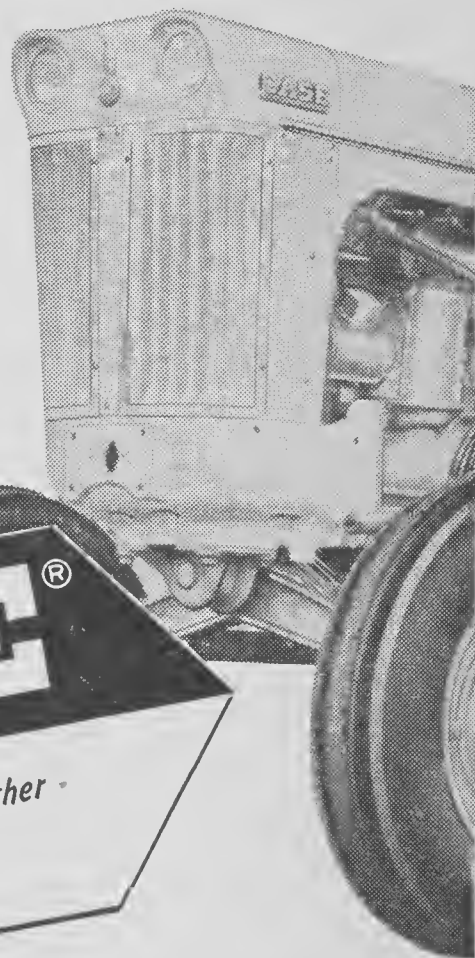
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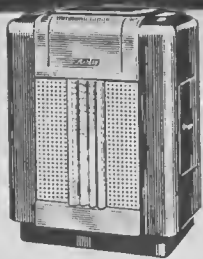
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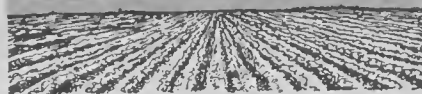
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SOILS and CROPS



They Chose Potato Growing

ONE sure step toward a successful farm enterprise is to produce something that will find a ready market in your area. Another is to put your operation on a business basis so things will run smoothly.

Albert Fried and his son, Gordon, who farm together near Grande Prairie, Alta., took both these steps and have no cause to regret it yet. When they noted that potatoes had to be shipped in from Edmonton (300 miles) because most farmers in the district were raising grain or livestock, they decided to specialize in potatoes.

Their next problem was to arrange the business so each would have a real part in it, and they wondered what partnership plans would best suit them. The Country Guide gave them the answer here in an article by J. C. Gilson (December 1958) entitled "The Father-Son Team." By January 1 of



[Guide photo]

Albert Fried and son Gordon standing before a wall of Netted Gem potatoes.

this year, the Fries had it all down on paper in the form of a farm rental agreement.

Albert Fried came to the Peace River in 1929, where he took up mixed farming west of Spirit River. He began his potato venture in the Grande Prairie area about 3 years ago.

The Fries have 160 acres of a fine silt loam under cultivation. To maintain soil fertility, and keep potato diseases from gaining a hold, they use a rotation plan consisting of wheat, red clover, fallow and potatoes. Because their soil is susceptible to blowing, the summerfallow always follows a clover crop so the land will be held in place by the clover roots. The potato crop generally consists of about 35 acres of Netted Gems and 5 acres of Warbas.

To mechanize their operation, the Fries bought a used potato combine which digs the spuds, elevates them and then feeds them into a truck which moves alongside. From there, the tubers go to a big root house where they are stored until needed. The latter is built half underground, the upper portion being insulated with chopped straw and shavings. Over 4,500 bushels were stored in this building last fall, and the "partners" expect to better that amount in the present season.

The Fries market their production all over the Peace, but wholesale and retail orders in Grande Prairie account for the bulk of the sales. All their potatoes are from foundation stock, which means they can be sold as certified seed (bin run). To handle the culls, from 60 to 70 hogs are kept on the farm, but this past year there have been no culls to feed them because the market absorbed the whole crop.—C.V.F. V

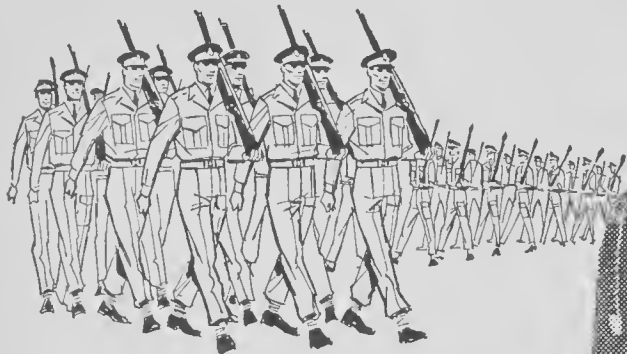
Are You A Weed Seeder?

WATCH those screenings. Carelessness can allow screenings to seed in fields, feedlots and along roadsides. They often start a new weed that may become an economic problem.

W. Lobay, Alberta's supervisor of soils and weed control, says it is not uncommon to see grain hauled in open trucks, but the grain lost in this way would soon pay for a tarp and there would be no weeds seeded. Screenings are sometimes fed to livestock in the field, where the seed can be scattered by wind, animals and other agencies. It is illegal to feed screenings except in an enclosed feedlot approved by a weed inspector. V

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Applications are being accepted now for courses commencing late in September. These will be processed in the order received, and recruiting will continue until quotas are filled.

If you are single, aged 18 to 23, and have at least Junior Matriculation or equivalent education, get full details, without obligation, from the local Army Recruiting Station listed in your 'phone book, or by mailing this coupon to:

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CHOOSE A CAREER WITH A PURPOSE

SOILS AND CROPS

Testing Chemical
To Control Evaporation

THERE'S hope that a new chemical may be able to reduce evaporation from reservoirs and farm dugouts, which can be a serious problem especially in drier years. Known as hexadecanol, the chemical is basically an acetyl alcohol. Spread over the surface of the water it is said to admit oxygen to keep the water fresh, but to slow down the evaporation process. It is also claimed to be non-toxic.

Hexadecanol has been used for some time in Australia, where it originated, and is also being employed in the United States. It comes in powdered form or in a block, like a block of salt. There are two ways of applying it. One is to tow the material partially submerged on a raft, so it will disperse over a wide area of water. The other is to use the block, which floats on the surface and is anchored by a nylon cord to a polyethylene bag filled with rocks or earth. The cord and the bag are supplied.

It is claimed that one of these block units will provide a year's protection for reservoirs up to 95 feet in diameter or approximately 7,000 square feet in area. The average farm dugout would require two units. About 2 to 2½ feet of water is lost from the surface of reservoirs and dugouts in an average year — depending on the weather — and this could represent as much as 80 per cent of the water stored in the average dugout, or 200,000 gallons.

Hexadecanol is being tested in Canada at the Manyberries Range Experimental Station, the Vauxhall Irrigation Experimental Station, and by PFRA in the Medicine Hat district. So far there have been no conclusive results

from these tests, so no recommendation has been made up to this time.—
R.C. ✓

Tobacco Curing
With Proper Kiln Loads

TAKE care in loading kilns if you want tobacco leaves to cure properly, says E. K. Walker of the Delhi Tobacco Substation, Ont. If there are too few leaves in the kiln, the curer may find it hard to stop a green fixation. If there are too many leaves, you may get a spongy effect. The higher a leaf is on the stalk, the harder and slower it is to produce a color change.

The kiln load should be relatively light for sand and cutter leaves from lower stalk positions. Lower moisture content from such a load helps rapid yellow fixation. Relative humidity of the kiln should be maintained at a degree that will enable leaves to yellow regardless of leaf position.

A heavier kiln load is best for curing lower leaves that are harder to yellow. Extra moisture slows down the color change, and also the change from bright to dark colors in any upper leaves which may have been included.

In good curing weather, space lath 9" for sand and cutter leaves, 8" for leaves at intermediate stalk positions, and 7" for tip leaves. This gives kiln loads of approximately 1,140, 1,290 and 1,490 lath for the 3 spacings in standard kilns.

The number of hands per lath should range from 28 for sand leaves to 32 for tip leaves, with 3 leaves per hand for all kiln loads.

In unfavorable curing weather, and if leaves are larger than usual, kiln loads should be reduced slightly. ✓

lesser peach tree borer becomes too troublesome.

The shot hole borer breeds only in dead or dying trunks and branches of all fruit trees. So destroy this type of wood. The wood and trimmings should have been burned before June 1. Trees slightly injured by the shot hole borer may be saved by a severe pruning, thorough cultivation and a quick-acting fertilizer like ammonium nitrate. A spray of 2 lb. of DDT per 100 gallons of water during the first week of June and again 2 weeks later will destroy the emerging beetles and protect the trees from beetles moving in from other infested areas. ✓

Apple Spray
Checks Anthracnose

THE most important apple spray of the year is in August before the rain comes, according to the Saanichton Experimental Farm, B.C. This is the home-made Bordeaux (10-15-100) or a commercial fixed copper spray to control anthracnose canker.

Anthracnose is recognized by the elliptical cankers on trunks and branches of trees. It can be prevented from spreading with the copper spray, and the old cankers should be painted over. Better still, cut out to live bark and cover with paint, or preferably a paste made of linseed oil and copper mixture. ✓

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HORTICULTURE

These Borers
Can Be Controlled

THERE are three kinds of borers attacking peach trees in Ontario. To identify them, the provincial department of agriculture says it helps to know that the peach tree borer attacks the trees at ground level only; the lesser peach tree borer goes for the upper limbs, particularly in cankers and wounds; the shot hole borer makes numerous small circular holes in the upper limbs.

You can spot the presence of the peach tree borer by the masses of gum and sawdust at the base of the tree. Inside the gum are large creamy or pale yellow caterpillars. These pests can be controlled in the fall with ethylene dichloride or paradichlorobenzene, both of which act as fumigants.

Generally speaking, the lesser peach tree borer and the shot hole borer will not attack healthy trees. Keep trees healthy to assist in controlling them. You can use three sprays of parathion-malathion mixture if the

CANADA PACKERS

Annual Report

The 32nd year of Canada Packers Limited closed March 25th, 1959. New highs were established in respect of Dollar Sales and Tonnage—i.e. pounds of product sold. Despite this, Net Profit was somewhat less than last year.

The following is a condensed summary of the year's operations:

1. Dollar Sales	\$541,416,000
Previous high — Fiscal 1958	\$486,122,000
2. *Tonnage	2,640,000,000 lb.
Previous high — Fiscal 1958	2,466,000,000 lb.
3. Net Profit	\$ 4,734,913
Highest Net Profit — Fiscal 1958	\$4,972,803

The Net Profit is equivalent to 0.89% of Dollar Sales.

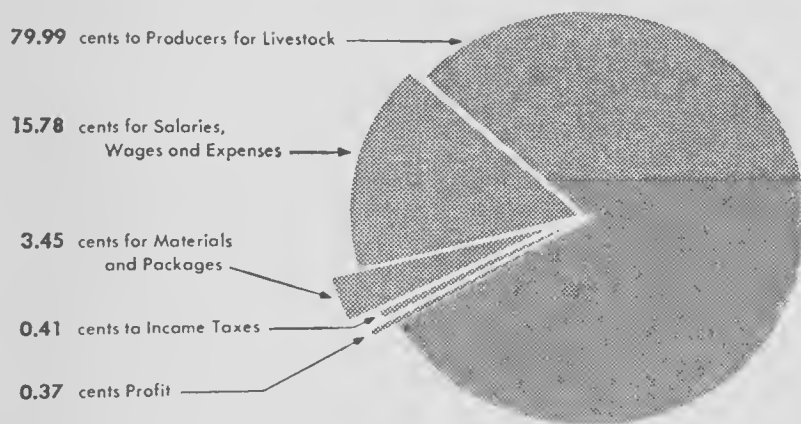
*The tonnage figure corresponds to the tonnage figures in previous years' reports and represents pounds of product sold by the companies primarily engaged in the Packinghouse business.

The lower net profit for the year was due to reduced profit in the Packinghouse Business (i.e. products derived from livestock). Indeed, the profit in this section of our business was down by more than the decrease in total profit.

Because of the special interest of the livestock producer, a separate accounting is kept of the products derived from livestock.

On these, the profit this year was 13¼¢ per 100 lb.,
equivalent to just over ½¢ per lb.,
or 0.37% of sales.

The following chart shows the distribution of the sales dollar for the products derived from livestock:



This year's profit on products derived from livestock of 0.37% of sales is unusually low. Operating conditions in the meat business were difficult during the year. This level of profit on livestock products (if continued) would not provide a reasonable return on the capital invested, nor would it provide an adequate incentive to expand livestock processing facilities to meet the growing needs of Canadian consumers.

Much discussion of the livestock industry starts with the premise that the interests of the Livestock Producer and the Packer are opposed. This is a false premise, and the discussion based on it necessarily arrives at false conclusions.

The fact is that the interests of the Livestock Producer and the Packer are not opposed, but parallel.

Let us examine the facts.

- (1) The profits of the packing industry on products derived from livestock are small. No record is available for the industry, but Canada Packers' average profit on livestock products for the 32 years since its formation is about ½¢ per pound.
- (2) The profits are small because they are limited by the intense competition in the industry; competition both in buying livestock and selling meat and by-products. We do not complain about this. Indeed, we believe that competition is the most effective regulator that has yet been devised. It provides heavy downward pressure on both the expenses and profits of the Packer, and keeps both within modest and proper limits.

This results in a remarkably small spread between the price paid for livestock and the price obtained for meat and by-products. Were it not for the intense competition, there is no doubt that both expenses and profit would be higher.

- (3) The economics of the livestock and packing industry can be condensed into this table:

Packer's selling price for meat and by-products	\$100.00
Packer's operating expenses	\$19.00
Packer's profit	1.00
Remainder paid to the Livestock Producer	\$ 80.00

In order that the Livestock Producer may get as much as possible for his livestock, it is clear from this table:

(a) that the Packer's selling price must be as high as possible;

(b) that the Packer's operating expenses plus profit be as low as possible.

- (4) This clearly illustrates the identity of interest between the Packer and the Producer. For the Packer strives in his own interest to do just these things:

(a) to obtain the highest selling price;

(b) to decrease operating expenses.

There is constant downward pressure on expenses because of competition, and constant upward pressure on selling prices because of desire for profit and competition in buying livestock.

- (5) Only in respect of the Packer's profit do the interests of the Producer and the Packer appear to conflict.

It is proper that the sum retained by the Packer for profit should be one which the Producer cannot challenge.

I believe that this is the case.

The average profit of Canada Packers for 32 years on all products derived from livestock has amounted to about ½¢ per pound.

This represents a smaller percentage of profit than any other major industry, and only a modest return on the capital invested.

Historically, Canada has exported a considerable portion of her beef production either as live cattle or beef.

From 1952 to 1956 this export declined to a comparative trickle.

In 1957 exports of beef and beef cattle were an important amount for the first time in six years.

Exports again increased in 1958 and accounted for a very important percentage of Canadian cattle production.

The table below gives shipments of beef cattle plus beef to the United States (the only important export market for Canadian cattle), and Canadian Inspected Slaughtering:

Calendar Year	Shipments of cattle plus beef to U.S.A.*	Inspected Slaughtering*
	(pounds)	(pounds)
1949	253,995,000	719,744,500
1950	262,749,000	642,341,500
1951	176,777,000	574,894,500
1952 (2 months)**	5,083,000	618,815,000
1953 (10 months)**	28,771,000	734,703,000
1954	35,283,000	817,504,000
1955	18,020,000	851,054,000
1956	13,826,000	937,181,500
1957	213,993,000	993,125,500
1958	358,785,000	944,640,000

*Numbers of animals are converted to pounds at 500 pounds per head. This is not strictly accurate for 1957 and 1958 because of the export of large numbers of light feeder cattle, but the error is not great enough to affect the illustration.

**From February, 1952, to March, 1953, shipments to the U.S. were forbidden because of foot and mouth disease in Canada.

These very heavy shipments to the United States resulted from the relatively high level of the U.S. cattle market prices and decreased the supply for Canadian consumption to the point where it could be consumed at at least the equivalent of the U.S. price. The Canadian price trend for cattle is illustrated by the following table:

Average Monthly Price Good Steers — All Weights, Toronto			
1958		1959	
January	20.14¢ per lb.	January	26.50¢ per lb.
February	21.08	February	25.40
March	22.26	March	24.39
April	24.17	April	25.00
May	24.36	May	24.89
June	23.69		
July	23.00		
August	22.18		
September	22.44		
October	23.85		
November	24.18		
December	26.17		

Canada might well have consumed more beef at similar prices with consequently smaller exports of cattle to the United States, had not pork and poultry been in abundant supply.

Cattle for Canadian consumption are likely to remain in modest supply for the remainder of 1959.

The process of building cattle herds in the United States continues. There were 96.8 million head on farms at January 1st, 1959, an increase of 3.5 million over January 1st, 1958, and an all-time high for United States cattle population. A further build-up on farms is expected during the rest of this year. Unless there are drought

conditions (which force cattle to market), United States 1959 slaughterings will probably not be much different than 1958, with prices probably remaining steady. However, it is likely that there will be heavier marketing of cattle in the U.S. in 1960. This may well affect Canadian cattle prices in 1960 since the much larger U.S. market virtually acts as a floor for Canadian cattle prices.

In the past year the most striking feature of the Canadian livestock industry has been the enormous increase in marketings of hogs since October, 1958.

Hog marketings have always followed a cyclical pattern. Periods of low marketings with a resulting relatively high price encourage producers to farrow more pigs. This results in a period of high marketings and relatively low price, which in turn discourages producers, and another period of low marketings follows.

An increase in marketings in 1958 and 1959 was not surprising, and indeed, had been widely forecast. It was the natural result of a period of low marketings in the second half of 1956 and all of 1957, with a resulting relatively high price of hogs. The feature that has taken everyone by surprise is the size of the increase in marketings.

The following table clearly illustrates this. It shows the average weekly marketings of hogs in Canada for the past several years and the average price of hogs for the same periods. (The figures for 1959 include a forecast of marketings for July, August and September, 1959.)

	Average weekly hog marketings	Average price B1 hogs all Canada
Oct. 1/53 to Oct. 1/54	94,000	31.42¢ per lb.
Oct. 1/54 to Oct. 1/55	111,000	23.86
Oct. 1/55 to Oct. 1/56	119,000	22.24
Oct. 1/56 to Oct. 1/57	104,000	29.77
Oct. 1/57 to Oct. 1/58	113,000	27.54
Oct. 1/58 to Oct. 1/59	157,000	22.43 (Oct. 1/58 to June 30/59)

The figures indicate a 39% increase in hog marketings this year, on top of a 9% increase the previous year, or an increase of 51% in two years. This rate of increase is unprecedented except for the early years of the war when everything possible was being done to encourage hog production for shipment to Britain.

Forecasts indicate that more than 8 million hogs will be marketed in Canada in 1959. With the exception of one year during the war, this is by far the largest yearly number of hogs ever produced in Canada.

It is hard to explain this extraordinary increase in hog production. Part of the reason is, of course, the preceding period of low marketings and relatively high price, but in the past similar market situations have not produced nearly so large an increase.

Other contributing factors are probably these:

- (1) a very favourable hog-barley ratio in 1957 and 1958;
- (2) an abundance of feed grains;
- (3) an increase in the efficiency of hog production that has resulted in lower mortality losses and better feed conversion, resulting in lower feeding costs.
- (4) The announcement in April, 1958, of an increase in Federal Government support price for hogs from \$23.00 to \$25.00 per hundred pounds dressed weight, basis 'A' grade hogs at Toronto. This undoubtedly reassured hog producers and delayed their decision to reduce production because of anticipated heavy marketings. An efficient hog feeder can probably make a fair earning on a \$25.00 hog market and can certainly recover the cost of feed and the weanling pig. Thus the efficient producer was completely protected against the risk of loss.

In October, 1958, deliveries of 138,400 hogs average weekly resulted in the hog market reaching the Federal Government floor price. With minor exceptions, the hog markets have remained at the floor price since then.

The Canadian consumption of pork products (including regular exports of processed product to the U.S.) at this price level has been high — equivalent to about 127,000 hogs per week. But Canadian hog marketings have averaged about 160,000 hogs per week. It has not been possible to export the surplus through normal trade channels because the Canadian support price is well above foreign hog markets. Thus, in order to maintain the floor price, the Dominion Government has been obliged to purchase the surplus of marketings over consumption in the form of frozen pork cuts. By the middle of April, 1959, the Agricultural Stabilization Board owned about 72,000,000 pounds of frozen pork cuts, and the available freezer storage space in Canada was filled.

Since then the additional surplus has been canned, the quantity of canned pork reaching 20,000,000 pounds at the end of May.

No one realizes better than the packing industry the problems created by these surplus stocks, and the industry will do all in its power to assist in their disposal to best advantage.

In March, 1959, the Minister of Agriculture announced a reduction in the support price for hogs to \$23.65 per hundred pounds dressed weight (basis 'A' grade hogs at Toronto) to become effective October 1st, 1959. This price represents 80% of the previous 10-year average price, which is the level guaranteed by the Agricultural Stabilization Act.

This change will undoubtedly tend to discourage surplus hog production.

The Minister of Agriculture has also announced a system of deficiency payments which would allow the price of hogs to reach whatever level the market dictated, with later cash payments to producers to cover the difference between the money actually received for hogs over a certain period and the support price. No details of this system have yet been made public.

The continued growth of the Company's business is evidence of the harmonious and co-operative relations with employees that have prevailed throughout the year. Directors appreciate the earnest desire and efforts of all employees to supply our customers with products of the highest quality. On behalf of the Shareholders, Directors extend cordial thanks to employees of all ranks.

Toronto, June 19th, 1959.

W. F. McLEAN,
President.

Copies of this report may be secured on request to
Canada Packers Limited, Toronto 9.

HORTICULTURE

Bigger Bag Can Be Better

THE large economy size applies when buying spray chemicals too. Dr. James Marshall of the Summerland Experimental Farm, B.C., says that DDT, one of the less expensive chemicals, costs about \$2 less when bought in 50-lb. bags than when purchased in cartons containing twelve 4-lb. bags. The saving on malathion, a more expensive chemical, is about 6 per cent.

Here's an example, using a mixture of DDT, malathion and sulphur: With a machine that sprays 3 acres to a filling, 9 bags of DDT, 9 bags of malathion and 7½ bags of sulphur would have to be opened and shaken into the spray tank. That takes time, leaves 25 empty bags and 2 empty cartons to dispose of, and is a general nuisance.

To use 50-lb. bags, first weigh a large bucket filled with each chemical in turn, and so eliminate further weighing. If it holds 12 lb. of DDT, 3 buckets would be taken from a 50 lb. bag and added to the spray tank. A similar practice would be followed with the other chemicals, making the operation faster and simpler.

If a fraction of a bucketful has to be added, an estimate is accurate enough. Recommended spray dosages should not be treated casually, but they are not so exact that a slight

variation would produce a noticeable change in results.

"In many situations," says Dr. Marshall, "a 25-lb. bag might be better than a 50-lb. bag. Doubtless such a package would be provided by spray chemical formulators if the demand justified it."

Lower Cost With Dwarf Trees

DWARF apple trees keep costs down. Stewart Carpenter of the Ontario Department of Agriculture points out that larger trees require more spray, bigger machines and taller ladders, and thus are more expensive to cultivate.

There are three popular rootstocks for dwarf trees, including Malling 2, which produces a tree two-thirds to three-quarters the size of standard trees; Malling 7, about half the standard size; and Malling 9, about 8' high.

Malling 2 can be planted 25' to 30' apart, is well anchored and needs no support, but is recommended only for southern Ontario areas free of extremely low temperatures. Malling 7 and Malling 9 are not well anchored and need support to avoid toppling with a heavy crop. Malling 7 is planted 20' to 25' apart, and Malling 9 from 10' to 12'. Their winter hardiness is similar to Malling 2. Of the three, Malling 9 is best for home gardeners.

POULTRY

Don't Neglect Older Turkeys

TURKEY raisers are usually very conscious of disease prevention and sanitation programs during the brooding and early growing periods, but too often do not show the same care and thought as the flock approaches maturity, according to R. M. Blakely of the Swift Current Experimental Farm, Sask.

Properly fed and managed turkeys are less susceptible to disease at this stage, he says. Experience has shown that in the vast majority of cases where turkey flocks have broken down with various types of ailments, they have been usually on a low plane of nutrition. Their growing diet has been low in proteins, vitamins and minerals. During drier years, when there is a shortage of green feed, a vitamin A deficiency appears to be one of the most common ailments.

Provide properly balanced nutrition throughout the entire growing period and pay proper attention to good sanitation and clean range, if growing turkeys are to ward off minor infections.

Kept Safe on Range



[Oulde photo

POULTRYMAN Ewart Leyland, of Acton, Ont., raises his pullets outdoors without fear of foxes or other pests. He doesn't need to prepare fresh range each year, or worry about his birds picking up disease from the soil either. The birds are raised in wire-floored range shelters, leading—not out to range—but to wire cages. The birds get fresh air and sunshine, and are provided with balanced rations in the feed troughs.



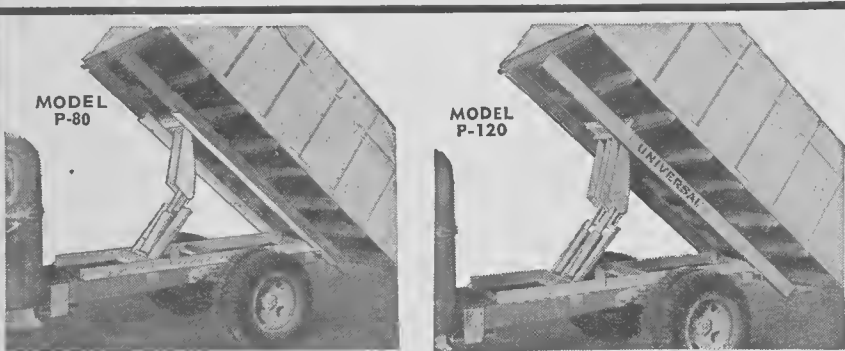
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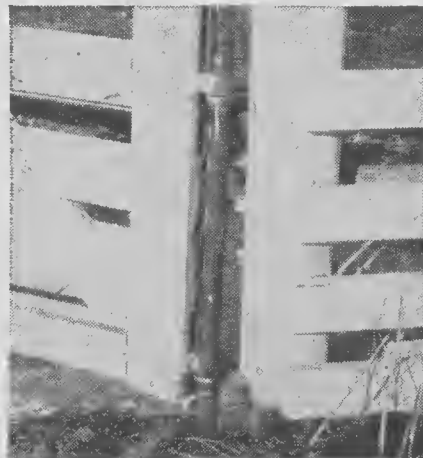
Check-up For Waterers

TAKE a look at the automatic livestock waterers before winter comes along. Dan McLellan of the North Dakota Agricultural College says that loose insulation may be one problem, but it can be stuck easily to the frame with roofing tar while the weather is warm.

Thermostats may stick after being idle all summer. If the thermostat is adjustable, set it at an economical 40° or 45°, just warm enough to prevent freezing. If the thermostat keeps the water warmer than 45°, you can set most of them by turning an adjustment screw counter-clockwise.

Before you switch on the heater this fall, find and repair any loose electrical connections, broken ground wires, or frayed insulation. ✓

Pipe for Hanging Gates



[Guide photo]

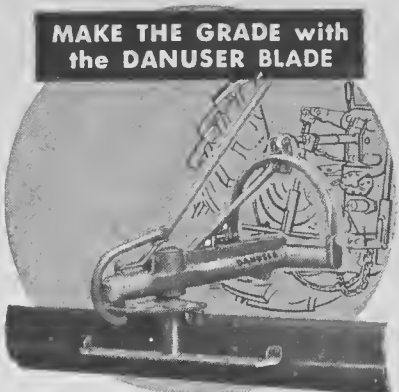
EXCELLENT gate hinges can be made from discarded iron piping as shown in this picture taken on an Alberta farm. In this case, both the pipe and the gatepost have been sunk in a concrete base.—C.V.F. ✓

No Place For Passengers

CHILDREN and farm equipment are a bad mixture. They start out having fun together, and all too often the fun turns to tragedy.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture quotes the sad case of an 8-year-old boy who suffered cracked ribs and lacerations when he slipped from the tongue of a manure spreader and was run over by a wheel. Also, the even sadder cases of the child who fell from a tractor into the path of a trailing corn-stalk shredder and was killed, and of a 7-year-old boy who died when he fell from a tractor in front of a rear wheel.

The department says there are two rules: There is only one seat on the tractor, and that is for the operator; and there's no tractor or piece of farm equipment on the market that's designed to carry passengers. ✓



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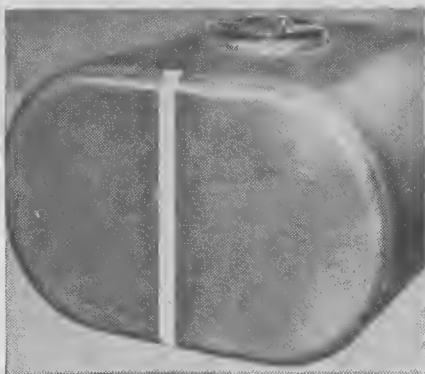
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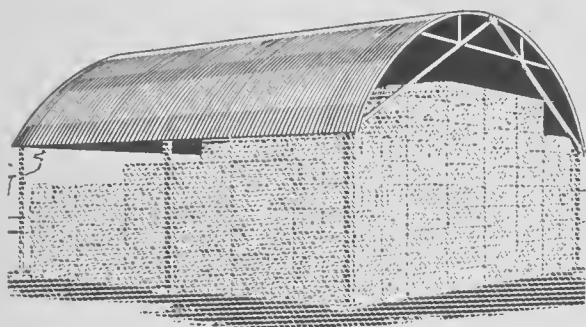
Sprayer Tanks

Made of Fiberglas, these 50 to 500 gallon tanks are light, tough and resilient, as well as resistant to chemicals. Translucent walls and gauge show level of liquid at all times. (Hanson Equipment Company) (260) ✓



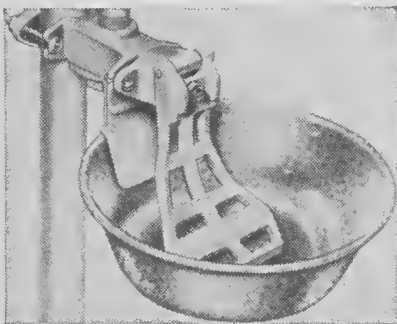
Utility Roof

A new 24' wide clear span, factory-made roof bolts together in a day. It comes in any length, using 10' 8" sections. Gives all-metal roof protection for livestock, machinery, feed etc., with any sidewalls and supports. (Butler Mfg. Co.) (261) ✓



Water Bowls

A feature of these bowls is the non-back-siphoning design. Water inlet is high above rim of bowl and space between prevents siphoning into farm supply line, protecting it against barn contamination. One model has galvanized bowl with rolled reinforced edge and malleable iron chamber, another has bowl and water chamber of cast iron. (Hudson Mfg. Co.) (262) ✓



For further information about any item mentioned in "What's New," write to WHAT'S NEW Department, The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 12, Man., giving the key number shown at the end of each item, as—(17).

Continued from page 15

HE QUIT GRAIN FARMING

Harry Morton runs his cattle enterprise with only one man who can take his place. The remainder are Indian and Metis help. He knows all his breeding cattle by sight and by name. Whether the heifers are registered or not, they all have names, starting in 1948 with Ada, etc., then Beatrice and so on in 1949, and now he has reached the letter L. This way he can tell instantly the year each was born.

Calves are ear-tagged at birth, so he will have no difficulty identifying them when he starts performance testing.

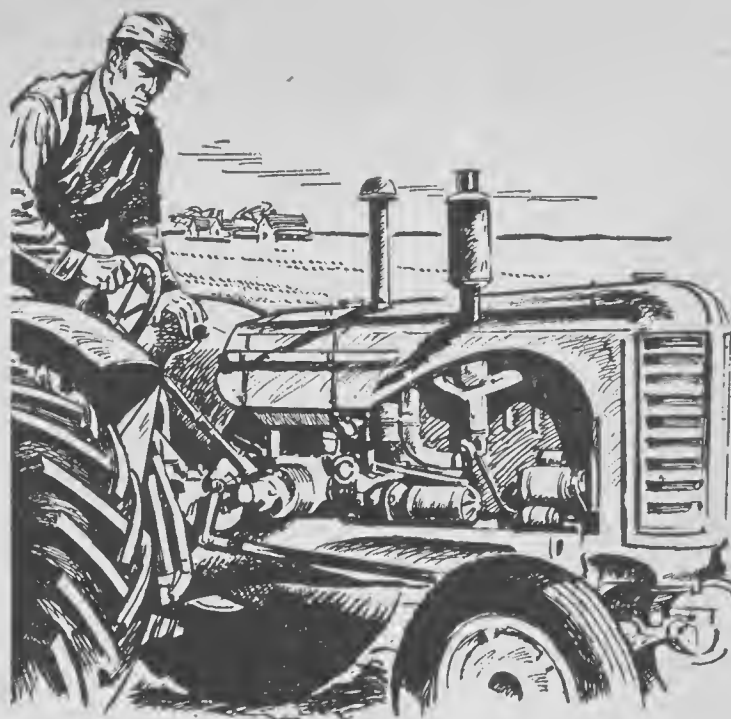
In partnership with his brother-in-law, Dr. Kjartan Johnson of Pine Falls, Harry has a herd of 135 cows, including 110 purebred Shorthorns. This year's calf crop was about 130 calves, 60 per cent pure Shorthorn. The remainder were first-crosses from his Angus bull, Hereford bulls on a community pasture, and a couple of Charolais crosses through artificial insemination. In addition, his yearlings included 40 steers and 25 purebred bulls (government inspected).

The Charolais crosses, both winter calves, were an experiment. He likes their size, and if these turn out right he will breed 20 to 25 cows to Charolais this year.

Harry sells the crossbred heifers at 6 months of age, and the steers go at 17 to 18 months. Despite his interest in crossbreeding, he is still keen on Shorthorns because they are quiet and good milkers, and give his calves a good start. He wintered 50 cows in the bush, including 35 Shorthorn, a good bunch of Herefords and an Angus. There was no difference between them in hardiness.

He provides simple, open-type housing, but to accommodate 60 steers he designed and built a special loose housing shelter. This was constructed of broad conveyor-belt canvas (from a paper mill) with telephone poles for supports. This gave him 100' by 20' of covered space and cost only \$250, including corrals.

Harry Morton uses supplements, but says it pays to add 50 per cent more phosphorus and 50 per cent more iodine than is in the standard Manitoba mix. For hay and pasture, he prefers brome and alfalfa, but also has good results from meadow fescue and alsike on account of alkali spots in his fields. The mixtures vary somewhat, and occasionally are the result of some special seed offer. ✓



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DAIRYMEN'S RETIREMENT PLAN

his responsibility entirely, and should be passed on to the ultimate buyer of the product. This is only normal. We have no end of retirement plans for people in industry here, as you no doubt have in Canada, the costs of which are passed on to the consumer in the form of increased prices. As farmers, we are already paying for many of these plans through higher machine, implement and farm supply costs.

"The big problem was to get this program of ours started. Nobody wanted to be first to sign up. We

never did intend to establish another insurance or trust company, but instead to have one or several of the existing companies administer this trust. Finally, the Wisconsin Farm Bureau Federation took the initiative, and came up with their own plan. It differed from ours in only one way in that it is entirely financed by the producer. Both the Federation and our Association feel this is wrong, but we think that once the plan is in operation the dairy industry can later be talked into carrying a part of the load."

W. H. HENTHORN of Rural Insurance Companies of Wisconsin, an affiliate of the Farm Bureau, explained their retirement scheme this way:

"Our plan has two primary functions. Monthly retirement income at 65, or sooner if desired, and protection for the growing family should anything happen before the retirement period. Here's how it works:

"The farmer chooses the amount of retirement income he wants in units of \$2,000, \$3,000 or any combination up to a maximum of \$50,000. Each \$2,000 pays \$20 a month, and each \$3,000 pays \$30 a month at retirement. The buyer can start with one unit and add more as he goes along. When he retires, the plan keeps right on paying, even if he lives to be 100. Should the farmer die within 10 years after retirement, his family receives the balance of 10 years' payments. Under the plan, each unit has a face value of \$2,000 or \$3,000, and should the insured die before he's 65, the full face value will be paid to his heirs."

How is the plan selling? Not quite as well as the Association and the Farm Bureau had hoped for, Mr. Henthorn admitted.

"Being strictly producer financed, the plan naturally loses its appeal rapidly when someone else doesn't pay a portion of it," he explained. "We've found it must be sold as life insurance to offset this feeling. The use of the 'self-billing' procedure through the dairy plants has also caused us some trouble due to the inexperience of plant accountants. However, we look for substantial help in the future through a Federal bill which will make retirement deposits by self-employed people tax deductible."

LAST year, the Dairy Farmers Retirement Association attempted to have the National Milk Producers Federation undertake the nation-wide development of the plan, but it was turned down.

But the Association still feels it is on the right track. Why shouldn't a man who produces milk steadily for 30 or 40 years be entitled to a comfortable retirement the same as anyone else, they contend.

Said secretary-treasurer Ralph Cooper: "The objectives of the plan are as important now as they were when the idea was conceived 3 years ago. We still have hopes that a nation-wide contributory retirement plan for farmers will be put into operation at some future time."



"On the farm, time rings the changes daily and every season is a growing season... the ripe seed quickens in the fertile earth; the young stock thrives and fattens, the children grow mature in mind and body, healthily and in step with nature..."

SOON HE'LL BE ON HIS OWN...



For valuable guidance ask for a copy of "Financial Training for Your Son and Daughter" at your local "Royal" branch.

As your boy's interest in farming develops, encourage him to see the picture as a whole... to recognize that successful farming includes keeping records, balancing books... saving.

Now is a good time to introduce him to your Royal Bank manager, who can help him learn to handle his own affairs. He'll be happier with his own personal budget... his own savings account to build.

You'll enjoy watching them grow together.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Continued from page 13

PONIES FOR FUN



[Guide photos

This is Bill Rath with his pony and cart at the Tillsonburg fair a few years ago. His keen interest in ponies helped to keep him on the farm.



Here is Bill's pony today — still a family pet, and well trained one too.

"Don't buy the first animal you see, either," he warns. "Decide what kind the youngster really needs, and should have. Get a good one."

Once the pony is delivered home, the youngster will want to climb up on its back and go for a ride immediately.

"Don't let him," cautions Weaver. "I've seen them try to start riding too soon, and, as a result, the pony stumbles. If the child is thrown, or they both go down, they'll be frightened. The reason — neither of them were prepared for the ride."

According to Weaver, the pony and its new master must first of all get to know and understand each other. The child must feed his pony, clean out after him, brush him, and walk him regularly. He must learn which side to stand on when holding the pony, and when moving around it, to walk in front where he can be seen. He must learn to speak to the pony, too. Then, in a few weeks, or even months, the youngster will be ready to ride.

"Actually, the most satisfactory means of traveling with ponies is in buggies or carts," he suggests. "After all Shetlands, which are the second oldest breed of horses registered (only the Arabian is older), are small. Mares weigh 450 to 600 pounds when mature."

In looking back over all the youngsters he has trained to be good horsemen, Weaver admits that not all of them turned out to be good riders. But not a single one of them turned out to be a juvenile delinquent. It's one of Bill Weaver's greatest prides, and the biggest reason he loves the pony business. V

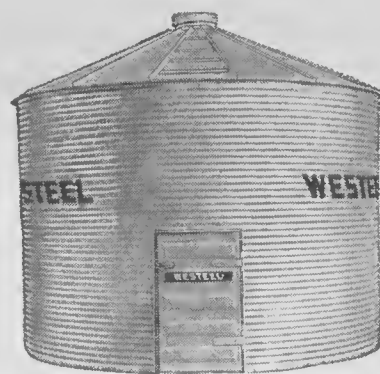


These youngsters have buggies and harness so they can hitch up evenings and holidays for a little fun. But with the earnings from pony sales, they pay their own dentist bills, and are building bank accounts as well. Mrs. Switzer calls them "college accounts." If the children want to continue their education once they are through high school, they can make their start with earnings from the pony business.

Actually, pony fairs are becoming popular across the country. The Canadian Pony Society held the first all-pony show ever held in Canada 3 years ago at Woodstock, Ont. Almost 100 ponies were brought out. By last year, entries had jumped to 165. The site has been moved to Barrie for this year, and directors look for still larger entries. And despite the way city folk bring their ponies to such a fair, Ken Rath estimates that about one-third of the total entries come from farms.

BILL WEAVER recommends that anyone who decides to get a pony for the children, should consider the matter carefully.

"First of all, be certain that the youngster really wants a pony—that he is showing some signs of good horse sense. Girls frequently are better with ponies than boys."



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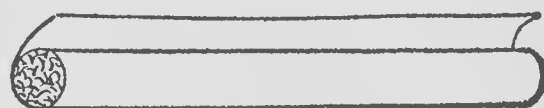
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Continued from page 16

FROM FLAIL TO COMBINE

mechanical arm to sweep the grain to the ground. This still entailed the back-breaking work of binding the sheaves by hand, often performed by women and children. The next step, originally patented in 1858, was a harvester on which two men could ride making straw bands from the cut grain as it came up to a platform.

A period of some 40 years elapsed before John Appleby obtained a patent in 1869 for a binder tying sheaves with wire. While this was an advance, the wire presented difficulties in feeding the grain to livestock and also in the threshing. In 1876, Deering invented the twine-tying binder and later on amalgamated with Cyrus McCormick. It is of interest to note that since 1880 the principles evolved by these two men still stand in the binding of grain.

The invention's almost instant popularity was such that it was said: "No machine ever swept over the world with such overwhelming rapidity." Man-hours of harvest labor were sharply reduced. From a cradler cutting 4 acres a day followed by hand tying, one man on a binder could cut and bind around 15 acres in a day's work. In the flailing of grain one man could knock out about 1 bushel of wheat an hour, but by 1860 the little threshers could thresh up to 300 bushels in an alleged day's work. Meanwhile another giant was working away on the threshing end of harvesting. This was Jerome I. Case, who along with others made more and more refinements on the threshers until even 12 horses were unable to handle them. But Case, along with other men of an inventive turn of mind, was considering the idea of using steam for power to thresh. Up until then, steam had only been used in power plants and on the railroads.

In 1869 J. I. Case built and received a patent for his first portable steam engine. This engine consisted of a light steam boiler with a steam-driven engine mounted on top of it. The whole unit was mounted on a wooden-wheeled wagon and was moved from place to place by horses

or mules. It was almost 10 years later that the steam engine was fitted with a traction drive, but even then the steering gear had not been designed and so of necessity was steered by hitching a team of horses in front. In 1884 the first steering gear was fitted to the farm steam engine and from then on for 40 years steam was king in the threshing fields.

THE decade of about 1890 to 1900 saw the grain separators increasing in size, with the power of the engines, until cylinder widths of up to 44 inches were not uncommon. These machines were equipped with self-feeders, wind stackers and grain elevators, with weigher for tallying the grain. It was not until 1910 that the gasoline tractor threatened the supremacy of the steamer in the threshing fields. Ten years later the combine began to challenge the binders and separators in the harvest fields of Western Canada.

It was in 1867 that D. C. Matteson of Stockton, Calif., built and sold his first combine. It was ground driven and power was supplied by a hitch of 24 head of mules. Later on Holt bought out Matteson and horse and mule drawn combines, with a cut up to 36 feet, were successfully used in California and Washington.

The first combine to come to Canada was used by two farmers named Shand and Edmunds in the Spy Hill district of Saskatchewan in 1908. The machine was ground driven and pulled by horses or mules, but was only partially successful.

In 1922 the Massey-Harris Company placed one of their gasoline engine combines on the Experimental Farm at Swift Current in an attempt to determine its possibilities in Western Canadian conditions. The machine was quite successful and marks the introduction of the gasoline combine to Western Canada.

Careful computations show that in 1830 it took 37 man-hours to cradle and flail one acre of crop. By 1947, using a 16-foot self-propelled combine, one acre of grain could be harvested in from 15 to 20 minutes. Such is progress. V





THE WOMAN WITHIN

by C. V. TENCH

Illustrated by GORDON COLLINS

AS the train began to slow down for the stop at Edenvale, Joan started gathering her belongings together. Almost 2 years had passed since she had left the West to go East to work and study. Her parents and sister Mary would, of course, be awaiting her at the depot; maybe some of her old friends. Perhaps Alan would be among them.

She pursed her lips and her eyes softened as she recalled how Alan, when he had learned of her intentions, suddenly caught her in his arms and pleaded with her to stay. His vehemence had been almost overwhelming; had shaken her badly. And then she had gently pushed him away, telling him that the East offered life, color, and the opportunity to develop her talent for designing and decorating; that farm life held no appeal for her.

She had never forgotten how the color drained from Alan's face, how bleak his eyes had become.

"So material things, getting ahead, mean more to you than all this?" he asked, indicating the vast grain and range lands all about them. For long moments after that he had eyed her quietly, the tiny muscles at the corners of his mouth quivering, and then he added: "But you'll come back, Joan. You were born and raised out here and it's in your blood."

In her blood! All that long day as the train had rolled along she had stared hungrily from a window, thrilled through and through by the alluring vastness and freedom of it all. Living space.

But the West offered only farm life for her, she reminded herself over and over again, so even though it was home she must resist its attraction. City life offered an independent and well-paid career.

Yes, she assured her reflection in the mirror as she applied make-up, she was back for only a short visit. Mary was getting married and had insisted that she be present for the event. A visit home and a wedding! Joan had been unable to resist the temptation.

Now the train was slowing to a stop. Eyes glowing with excitement, she followed the luggage-laden porter to the door and stepped down. "Joan!" It was her mother, laughing and crying all at once. Her father and Mary were close behind. They hugged one another and the wonder of it all choked back the words that Joan tried to say.

"And now, maybe, you've time to greet me."

"ALAN!" Joan's two hands grasped his. The same Alan, with the same wistful, gently reproachful look in his eyes. Suddenly she wanted to bury her face in his chest, to feel his arms tightly about her as they had been for that brief moment just before she went away.

"I've missed you, Alan," she said, none too steadily. "I've missed all of you and it's wonderful to be back. But I can't stay long; I have work to do back East."

His eyes became hurt. And then a laughing voice from the crowd called:

"They say weddings are catching. The way you two are standing there holding hands . . ."

Flushing, Joan took her hands away and, trying to appear indifferent, said, "Weddings may be catching, but I'm already wedded."

Everyone stared. Alan became rigid.

"I'm married to my career," Joan added smilingly, slipping her arm through Mary's and walking toward the waiting car.

As they drove, Mary, her eyes starry, explained the details of the wedding and all that had led up to the event. Something of the breathless wonder in Mary's voice affected Joan. She found herself wondering if Mary had not got more out of the last 2 years than she had.

But when they reached her parents' farm and she again saw the buildings, something of the old nausea and discontent crept over her. It was her home, but her mother and father had never seemed to have the time to make their surroundings attractive. Everything seemed so colorless and strictly utilitarian.

As she entered the gloomy living-room and saw again the shabby furniture she compared it mentally with her own bright little flat in town. It was this very drabness that caused her to rebel and yearn for brightness and color. She could not repress a shiver. And then Mary was dragging her upstairs to her room. Absorbed in inspecting Mary's trousseau, Joan momentarily forgot everything else.

"Father and mother had to put out a lot on the wedding," Mary now strangely shy and apologetic with this now city-trained older sister, explained. "Over one hundred people are coming. You daren't pass up anybody around here. There wasn't much left for my trousseau."

"Your things are lovely," Joan said. "And I've brought you more, but you'll have to wait until my trunk gets here."

Mary hugged her, then carefully refolded all the garments.

(Please turn to page 38)

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"I told Fred I couldn't bring much," she told Joan as she finished.

"And what did he say?"

Soft color suffused Mary's cheeks and her eyes glowed.

"Nothing," she evaded very quietly, her young eager happiness seeming to pulsate throughout the room, causing Joan to feel suddenly alone.

THE next 2 days were a whirl of preparation. The wedding was to take place at eight o'clock on Saturday night. With anything she could command Joan decorated the living-room and by Saturday a proper air of happiness and festivity enveloped the old house.

Now Joan was helping Mary to dress.

Mary was tremulous, seemingly all eyes. Joan was again aware of that vague aloneness.

"I can hardly believe it's true," Mary said, looking at herself in the mirror. "I think I'm the happiest girl alive."

"And the most scared," Joan teased, spreading out the wedding dress.

"A little," Mary confessed, and then her arms went about Joan. "Oh, but I wish you were staying. I wish you wouldn't go back. Why don't you marry Alan?"

Joan shook her head and gently disentangled herself.

"To marry Alan would mean a dull, drab life shut off from everything."

"Dull! Drab!" Mary stared incredulously. "Why, I think it's going to be wonderful helping Fred and — and raising a family. I think it's you who'll live the dull life, working so far away and lonely for us." Her voice softened. "And I'll have more than you when I'm old, Joan. I'll have much more fun fixing up my own place than you'll ever have fixing up places for other people."

Would she spend all her life working for others? Grow old alone? Joan answered defiantly.

"I've made my bed and I'll lie on it, Mary. Perhaps I'll come back when I've made enough to retire."

"It'll be too late then," Mary said, slipping into her dress. "You'll find that you'll not be wanted; that most of the young folks you knew will be occupied with their own families."

"Then I'll never come back," Joan decided.

Mary sighed, then laughed softly.

"But you haven't gone back yet," she reminded, "and a lot might happen before you do."

"Might, but won't," Joan said.

She was still holding her head high in steadfast resolve as she followed Mary down to the living-room. Her eyes followed Mary's to Fred. A bridegroom tonight, young, eager and handsome. But a farmer again tomorrow and an eternity of tomorrows. Living as his father now lived, as his grandfather had lived, and all those others before.

All through the ceremony Joan stood rigid, listening intently to the words. Till death—till death—signing the whole of her life away. Mary giving herself up at 19 to this man, to the West, while a whole fascinating

world lay beyond the horizon. She drifted for a bit, then came back to the consciousness of her surroundings; the whispering guests behind them, the wail of a child here and there, the pleasant voice of the preacher pronouncing a final blessing. Then it was all over.

The crowd closed in about Fred and Mary then and for the next few hours the fun waxed fast and furious. Joan threw herself whole-heartedly into the festivities. She forgot momentarily that soon she would be leaving all these relatives and friends again to return to people who were nice enough to her, but were not friends.

Then Alan was at her side.

"Joan," he whispered eagerly, "how would you like to be the bride and me the groom? Only for just a little while. It's like this . . ."

"Getting married is quite a strain and Fred and Mary are feeling it. They've told everyone they're catching the eleven o'clock train, but what they really want to do is to drive to their new home. They've been fixing up the place for weeks and would rather spend their honeymoon there than in a hotel in a strange place." His face flushed slightly and his eyes softened.

"I'm backing them because it seems to me there's something — well, almost sacred about a wedding night, so I'm fixing it so they can leave quietly and be alone tonight. I want to stop this mob following them because you know what that would mean; they'd crowd into the house, make an awful mess of the new fixings, and maybe whoop it up until daylight."

Impulsively Joan laid a hand on his arm. This was the real Alan; always thinking of others. She asked: "What do we do?"

"Some of these folks are keeping a close eye on Fred and Mary. As soon as they notice they're missing they'll pile outside to hunt for them. They'll find a man and girl driving to the depot all right—you and me. By the time they overtake us Fred and Mary will be safe in their own place."

"You're a dear, Alan," Joan said, squeezing his arm. "Okay, I'm game."

Slowly they made their way toward the door, stopping only to whisper to Fred and Mary as they passed. And then Alan was helping her into his car. Starting the engine he called:

"Pile out folks! They're running out on us!"

Laughing and shouting, the guests came tumbling from the house, as they sighted the car and ran toward their own machines, Alan started.

They drove in silence save for the wailing of horns and the excited cries of the guests driving in pursuit.

Huddled beside Alan, eyes training over his shoulder, Joan noticed that one pursuing car was rapidly reducing the intervening distance. A little shriek escaped her.

"Alan dear, they're gaining!"

Alan smiled and increased speed. With sudden thankfulness Joan watched the others dropping behind. Then she was aware that Alan was chuckling teasingly. Hot color burned her cheeks.

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"Oh! For a moment it seemed so real. I thought they were trying to catch us; to intrude. I was silly."

"Can't we make it real?" Alan asked, his eyes on the road ahead.

"No," Joan answered breathlessly. She must not let this sudden excitement sweep her off her feet.

"Yet the real you wants to," Alan said, his eyes still on the road.

And because she knew it was so Joan resented his words, found herself wishing that she had not embarked on this mad ride that was thrilling her through and through. That other, false and harder self reminded:

"This is just a fleeting moment. Tomorrow Alan will not be a flashing-eyed, eager young knight gallantly daring for the sake of others, but just a young farmer going about his daily work."

Alan seemed to divine her thoughts.

"Life's what we make it, Joan. If we think our work's dull and drab it's because we make it that way. It's what we are inside that matters. Even in a housedress just doing ordinary jobs you'd be mighty wonderful to me. And I was hoping that you'd see a little deeper than my rough exterior."

"Oh, Alan, I do. I—" The car topped a rise, to stop more impulsive words. Below them was the depot, and worming its way across the prairie like a huge, illuminated snake came the train. The sight brought back the old urge, reminded Joan afresh of the city. That man-made mechanical monster was the link.

She was still silent as Alan halted the car outside the depot. Then, in a smother of dust and noise the others arrived. As they learned how neatly they had been hoaxed, whole-hearted laughter went pealing up to the heavens.

"At least," Alan told Joan, "we did Fred and Mary a good turn."

Joan did not answer. She sat stiff and straight beside him on the home-ward drive. At the farm Alan held out a hand to help her from the car, but she ignored it. The tiny muscles at the corners of Alan's mouth quirked.

"Getting too close, touching each other, is too dangerous, eh?"

"Yes," Joan said, flushing slightly. "And getting too excited is also dangerous."

"I see." Alan's eyes searched hers quietly. "And when are you leaving?"

"Day after tomorrow."

"Scared to stay longer?"

"I'm not scared of anything."

"I'll just test that statement. Will you go riding with me tomorrow? Horseback riding like we used to? There's something I want to show you."

"Something you want to show me?"

"Yes." Alan's eyes were still searching hers. "Joan, you're 23 and your own boss. I'm not trying to get you to do anything unwillingly, but I would like a little of your time tomorrow. You see, if you go back we might never see one another again."

"Why?" The possibility brought back that curious, irritating little ache in her breast. "Why might we not see one another again?"

Alan shrugged.

"The city will likely swallow you up. I might move away from here. The years slip by very quickly, Joan."

Joan considered this. Besides, he had piqued her curiosity.

"I'll be glad to go riding with you tomorrow," she said. "But what do you want to show me?"

"Perhaps what might have been, Joan, if the girl I love had only acted differently."

Hurrying upstairs she undressed and got into bed. Suddenly she realized that her cheeks were wet with tears. She brushed them away. "I'm letting myself become too sentimental," she told herself as she turned over and tried to compose herself for sleep. "But, oh, I wish I knew what I really wanted."

NEXT day Joan and Alan rode for nearly an hour in almost complete silence other than for Alan's first greeting. After he had observed her long and approvingly he said:

"Joan, you look far more natural in that old riding kit of yours, with your hair blowing all about your face, than you did in that outfit you were wearing when you stepped off the train."

Joan had merely smiled her thanks. Now, as they rode, she stole occasional side glances at Alan. His expression was moody, his eyes sombre. Turning suddenly he caught her look and again the tiny muscles at the corners of his mouth quirked.

"I'm not exactly a joyous companion to go riding with, eh, Joan? But I can't forget you are going back tomorrow. Somehow, neither Mary nor I thought you'd want to leave again once we got you back home."

"Mary? You?"

"Yes. I might as well confess. I helped Mary compose that last letter. We thought that if we could only get you back here among your own kind that we could hold you here. We believe the real you prefers this kind of life. It was eagerness for adventure, for a change that sent you East. None of us thought that you'd let your head rule your heart for always. What is it you find in the city you can't get here?"

"Oh, my work, pleasure, good times, people; everything that makes life worth living."

"Your work?" Alan questioned quietly. "Working for others? It's only in a community like this that a person can be his own boss. And the other things — pleasure — people — well, you've got them all here, haven't you?"


"You don't understand," Joan said sharply, because she felt suddenly angry with herself. "I'm not going to abandon my ambitions because I've become sentimental over a wedding and a wild car ride."

"Sentimental?" Alan eyed her gravely. "Life without sentiment, real sentiment, would be pretty dreary, Joan. There's all the difference in the world between sentiment and sentimentality. Aren't you confusing the two? I think you're on the wrong track, struggling in vain."

"Struggling in vain?" Joan stared at him.

Alan indicated the grain and range lands all about them.

(Please turn to page 40)



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"As I've said before, Joan, this is in our blood. Wherever we go this will always call to us."

Joan turned her head to hide sudden tears. Afraid to trust her voice she made no reply. Alan was saying:

"For the past 2 years I've wanted you, Joan. And I believe you love me as I love you. We just can't stifle our feelings and yet because you want a career, you are making us both unhappy."

Abruptly he forced his horse in front of hers, forcing her to stop, his eyes burning.

"Joan, I could curse your ambitions and your stubbornness. I'd like to use force. I'd like to ride away with you and make you like it."

"Alan!" Joan stared, fascinated. Was this the quiet, easy-going, always gentlemanly Alan? His face was almost savage.

"Yes, I'm worked up," he admitted, "so worked up that I'm going to fight that stubborn streak in you and lick it. I'm going to *show* you what you really want. Somehow I'll crack that veneer you're now wearing and get to the real you."

"But I do know what I want."

"No." Alan shook his head. "But you've got to decide today. I've waited a long time, Joan, but I'm not waiting any longer after we finish this ride."

"What do you mean?" Joan asked in alarm. Always, when things had gone wrong, when she felt tired and dispirited, she consoled herself with the vague thought that she could always return and find Alan patiently waiting. But now his words belied this.

"I mean, Joan," he said, "that just now I'm a young man trying to make a go of things. In time I hope to own a worthwhile farm and have a boy or two to hand things over to when I'm old."

Joan stared at him in wonder. He seemed to read her thoughts.

"Yes, Joan, I also have plans and they call for a wife. If I can't have you, then—" His throat worked for a moment. "Well, there are other girls, I suppose."

That really hurt; it was all Joan could do to say: "I—I hope you'll be very happy with—with another girl."

AS they rode, Joan somehow knew that with Alan at her side, material success and independence and living among strangers were trifles. Were artificial gaieties in town preferable to quiet, day-long happiness? Would picture shows, with their love scenes, ever completely satisfy? More than likely they would only remind her of the man whose love she had denied. Conflicting emotions tore at her. Quiet sincere love of one man or the empty, flirtatious attentions of many?

But the insistent voice of ambition refused to be stilled. It whispered alluringly:

"Don't let sentiment spoil things for you. You are stirred now because of the excitement of this visit home and Mary's wedding. Soon you'll be beyond this temptation."

But the woman within countered with warm argument. Mary's eager young happiness. It warned that in

reaching for the stars she might be overlooking something real, here; that she might be dropping the substance to reach for the shadow.

The conflict within her was still seething as they reached the crest of a small hill, and then the sheer loveliness of the scene before them made her forget all else. As she stared her eyes were wide and soft with longing and the passionate response of youth to beauty.

IN the valley beneath them, farm buildings sprawled lazily in the morning sunshine. Behind the buildings the river sparkled and gleamed as it foamed from the hills bulking hazily in the distance. The silence and the beauty of it all stirred her strangely. She was vaguely aware of Alan's eyes upon her and that presently her cheeks were wet with tears. Under pretense of pushing back her hair she wiped them away, asked:

"Is this the something you wished to show me?"

"Yes." Alan nodded slowly. "I thought that even if you decided to renounce your birthplace for all time it would be nice for you to take away with you happy memories of your visit. Mary's wedding, our drive last night, and now this panorama of a Western farm."

Joan continued to stare. "But the house looks empty."

"It is. It belonged to old Morden who died last year. Let's ride down and ramble through the place."

Joan followed Alan eagerly, slipped from the saddle in front of the wide veranda and followed him inside. But as they moved from room to room she shivered. Noticing it, Alan raised his eyebrows.

"It's all so drab and dull," Joan said. "Yet"—she stared all about her—"it's a well-built house and could be made into a lovely home." Slipping her hand through Alan's arm she dragged him from room to room, eagerly explaining how this and that could be done, how colors could be blended and drapes arranged. Alan listened attentively, nodding occasionally.

Then they made their way outside and it was Alan's turn. He pointed out the good features; the rich grazing, the winter shelter, and the never-failing water supply. And it was Joan's turn to listen, amazed at his eagerness.

Gradually she began to see things in their true perspective and as she looked around her, she felt suddenly humble. The pioneers who had opened the West had also been ambitious, and their undertaking had been far bigger than a commercial career in a city.

A commercial career? It seemed nothing compared to the task her mother and her mother in turn had so bravely undertaken. And these pioneers now looked to their children to carry on, not to desert them.

"I wouldn't let them tell you," Alan said, "but I've already made a down payment on this place. Now all I need is someone to fix up the house—a wife—you."

"Alan, I—" Tears were streaming down Joan's cheeks as the breaking of the tensions convulsed her. And then Alan's arms went about her. V



[Luoma photo]

Summer Reverie

by GWEN LESLIE

There is a peace of mind framed here in the lazy stillness of an August day—an aura of reassuring familiarity and unchange. The bark may shed from time to time, and new feet wear the time-honored trails along the wooded bank, but in a contemporary world echoing unrest, there is a goodness inherent in the steepled outline amid the community scene.

This is a seasonal treasure to be hoarded throughout all seasons. The knowledge that flamboyant

autumn will soon dispel the lush greenness prevents its goodness from palling. The one complements the other. On such a day, in such a scene, one can only wonder at our occasional surrender to cynicism, and recognize the truth in a verse of Oliver Wendell Holmes':

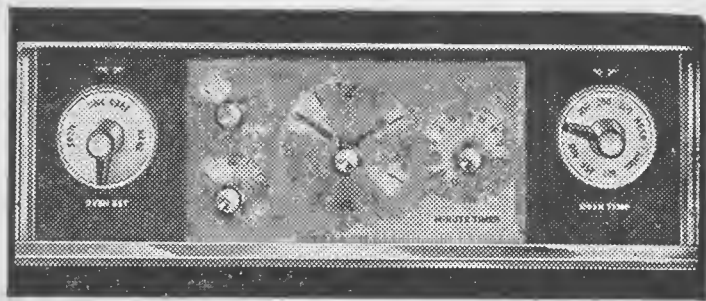
*"Call not him old whose visionary brain
Holds o'er the past its undivided reign.
For him in vain the envious seasons roll
Who bears eternal summer in his soul."*

GOOD COOKS BECOME BETTER THAN EVER— AUTOMATICALLY WITH CANADA'S EASIEST-TO-OPERATE RANGE



Model No. SJD-366

The all-new General Electric Pushbutton Range is so simple to understand and set. Automatic cooking was never so easy. Even when you're busy doing other household chores, meals are cooked with the same loving care with which you prepared them. See it at your local G-E Dealer's. It's available in 40", 30" (illustrated) and 24" sizes; smart "Straightline" design and Mix-or-Match colours.



Here are the all-new G-E Automatic Timer Controls: Oven Timer turns oven on or off exactly when you want it. Minute Timer signals cooking intervals from one to sixty minutes. There's a handy kitchen clock too. There are so many helpful features on this new range—you'll wonder how you managed without it. See it today!



GENERAL ELECTRIC
AUTOMATIC
PUSHBUTTON RANGE

Made in Canada

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED

Gather Your Seeds

by D. I. SCOTNEY

ARE you looking for a hobby to occupy the winter evenings ahead or perhaps a new picture to brighten a wall this season? Then start now to gather the material for a seed picture project.

Your basic materials can be found close at hand because this picture is made entirely from flower and vegetable seeds.

The first step is to gather your seeds and dry them, keeping the various seeds in separate small jars for easier handling. For example, the pumpkin seed with its dark center can form the petals of a very life-like daisy. For flower centers, bean seeds are very popular and both the soy and castor bean seeds may be used. Cloves, apple seeds and tamarind will also lend variety for flower centers. If you skin your pumpkin seeds, you will find their green color especially suitable for leaves. Corn, peas, apple, grapefruit, orange, cucumber and sunflower seeds all give variety and color. I have also found that seeds from small sunflowers make attractive sprays.

Once you have your seeds ready, then gather your basic tools. These are tweezers, household cement, toothpicks, and a sheet of fine sandpaper.

Sandpaper is nearly always available in sheets of varying sizes. Choose one to suit the size of the picture you desire. Give it a light coat of varnish and let it dry for 24 hours.

Floral arrangements are particularly adaptable to seed picture making. In the arrangement that is illustrated, a basket is formed using straw and oats to create a woven effect. Place lengths of straw that have been cut (according to size of basket desired) to form the outline of the basket as shown in figure 1. When you have the basket outline complete, remove straws from the sandpaper and with a toothpick drop a blob of household cement where each straw is to be placed. It's well to do this with one straw at a time so you will always have part of the basket outline before you. Then, using tweezers, fix straws in their correct positions.

Using the same method, place oat kernels between straws to give the basket its woven effect as in figure 2. The oat kernels can also be used to indicate those parts of the basket handle that would normally show through the floral arrangement.

Follow a similar procedure for making your flowers. Arrange seeds to



In the hands of the artist seeds of varied colors and shapes from field and garden become pleasing pictures.

form petals and centers. Once you have them in position so you have an impression of the finished picture, remove the seeds. Drop blobs of cement in those places where flowers will be, and then with the help of tweezers and toothpicks, arrange seeds in position as shown in figure 3. Fill in with a number of sprays and leaves to complete your arrangement.

As you work you will find the best uses for the various seeds. Some seeds, of course, are better shaped than others and lend themselves more readily to the beauty of the finished picture.

The next step is to give the picture a light coat of varnish. When the varnish is dry, it is ready to be put in your favorite frame.

Keep in mind that the best effects are created when you arrange your flowers and sprays with an eye to balance. As you put the last seed into place with toothpick and tweezers, you will likely feel pleasantly surprised at the picture you have created. In a very few hours it is possible to complete a project that is both fascinating and rewarding.

Seed pictures offer the beginner a craft that requires little expense for materials because they can be gathered in abundance on the farm, particularly during the fall months. By gathering your seeds now and putting them away to dry, your material is ready for the winter evenings ahead.

Seed pictures, because they are different, may help to solve your gift giving problem and might even turn out to be a pin-money project. V

Figure 1

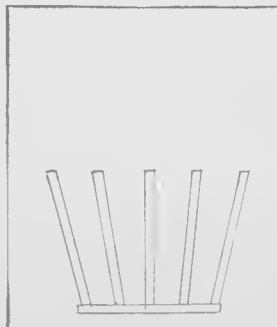


Figure 2

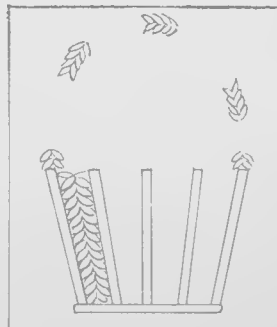
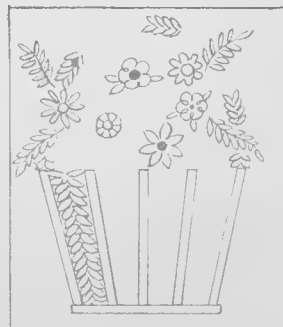


Figure 3





The still waters of the lily pond encourage those who are mirrored in it into a mood of quiet contemplation.

[Guide photos



From their front door Edith and Mark Janz have a colorful view wherever they look.

Prairie Gardeners

by **ELVA FLETCHER**

DRAW up to the gate of the Janz farmstead and you feel almost compelled to follow the gentle sweep of the graveled road to see what lies beyond its turning. That turning carries one into an outstanding prairie garden, its usual quiet broken only by the chattering of birds. And no matter what the season of the year Edith and Mark Janz, of Souris, Man., can point to color in their garden.

A well planned windbreak reaches up to protect the house and garden from the north and west; with its sides tapering down on the south and east to expose the rolling countryside. Mr. and Mrs. Janz used a similar arrangement in their first farmstead in the Souris valley, and they planned this way for both personal and practical reasons. It gives protection from icy winter winds; and, while it once allowed them to watch the road for youngsters returning home from school, nowadays there is the expectancy of a visit from one or more of the six sons and two daughters and the 36 grandchildren, most of whom live in the district.

An aerial view of the farmstead that hangs in the Janz living room shows the farmstead development in the 11 years Mr. and Mrs. Janz have called this particular farmstead home. Today, hundreds of trees ring their attractive bungalow in the varying greens possible with careful selection.

Rectangular in shape, the garden occupies just about three acres. This rectangle is split lengthwise, the northwest half containing the vegetable and fruit gardens with occasional clumps of flowers for color. This part of the farmstead satisfies practical needs; the garden area satisfies eye and soul.

Early April finds English violets braving the chill spring air; and as the sun's warmth gains in intensity, tulips open into their stateliness. As spring advances, flowering almonds, spireas, mock orange and fruit blossoms give their touch of color.

In early July a rock wall that parallels the front of the house is faced with tall candlestick lilies that grow almost shoulder high, their rich orange a contrast to quiet little pansy faces in front of them. Mrs. Janz is especially proud of the flaming beauty of these two beds for they stem from one small tuber. Carefully tended, that one tuber has given its increase so well that last year it was necessary to thin the plants considerably.

One of the garden highlights is a large tear-shaped bed so planned that there are blooms throughout the growing season. Masses of annuals spread out from its narrowest point into a perennial section that is interlaced with concrete steps to permit a wandering within its beauty. Tasteful

hands have placed the flowers to make the most of a backdrop offered by white and purple lilacs, shrubs of various kinds, and a double cedar of which these prairie gardeners are very proud.

Peonies, regal lilies and iris offer a profusion of early bloom, to be followed by the Pacific delphiniums that thrust their blue, purple, lavender and white stalks skyward. Wistful columbines, tightly flowered lupins, full heads of sweet william and Canterbury bells usher in longer, warmer summer days. Carnations sit ready to spill their rich redness and chrysanthemums, phlox and gloriosa daisy buds slowly fill out, anticipating August days.

A CORNER with its quiet lily pool lures wayfarers to finger its waters. Ringed by shrubs, ferns and begonias, graceful water lilies embroider its surface. For the grandchildren who are frequent visitors to this garden, it's a special treat to sometimes see a frog sunning himself on a lily pad, and on occasion rumbling out his croaking song. Stones gathered by the farm couple on various trips, edge the pool and give it special significance.

Other than for the lily pool, the west side of the house is a children's domain. A wading pool offers its cooling waters as refreshment on hot summer days and swings to suit a variety of age groups provide many hours of amusement.

Even during the winter months there is color in their garden—when the varying greens, blues and silver of spruce, juniper and other evergreens, the gold and red barks are touched by snow icing and hoar frosting.

With protective trees on the north and west, the south and east exposures have been softened by open spaces to permit a view of the prairie horizon.

What inspired Edith and Mark Janz to build this prairie garden? Nothing more than a love of the land, of all growing things, an urge to beautify the spare land around them and to prove that the prairies can grow flowers and fruit to compare with other parts of Canada.

THIS is actually their second farm home. The first one (which they call the "home farm") they built soon after they came to the Souris district from Ontario just before the century's turn. A son and his family now live in it.

Gradually they acquired and farmed 640 acres of land in this fertile and predominantly grain-growing valley but, for the past 3 years, they have been content to let a son operate it and keep a nominal interest in half of it.

The early years on the farm were not always easy; they had to face the same difficulties met by other farmers. Yet their hard work and perseverance both on the farm, and in their garden, brought both through successfully. And there was always time for those things important to the community, the local agricultural society among them.

Their present father-son arrangement has given Mr. and Mrs. Janz a greater opportunity to indulge their love of gardening and improve their farm grounds. They demonstrated a successful indulgence by winning the Manitoba farm home grounds competition in both 1957 and 1958; and they accepted their awards as they have always worked—together.



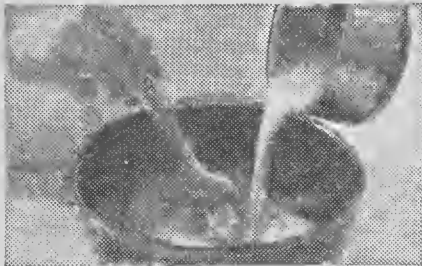
There's nothing like the Onion Pinwheel Buns you bake yourself!



Home baking is much easier with Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. There's less fuss, less preparation ... and if you follow our recipes carefully, you'll never need to worry "will it work"? It will! And you'll feel so proud!

- You'll need
- for the dough:**
- 3/4 c. milk
 - 1/4 c. granulated sugar
 - 2 tsps. salt
 - 1/4 c. shortening
 - 1/2 c. lukewarm water
 - 2 tsps. granulated sugar
 - 2 envelopes Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast
 - 2 eggs, well beaten
 - 4 c. (about) once-sifted all-purpose flour
- for the filling:**
- 1 c. coarsely-chopped onion
 - 1/4 c. butter or Blue Bonnet Margarine
- for the topping:**
- 1 egg yolk
 - 2 tbsps. cold water
 - poppy seeds

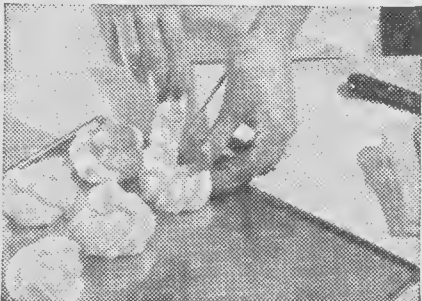
1. Scald milk, stir in 1/4 c. granulated sugar, salt and shortening. Cool to lukewarm.



2. Meantime, measure lukewarm water into large bowl and stir in 2 tsps. sugar. Sprinkle with yeast. Let stand 10 mins., then stir well. Stir in lukewarm milk mixture, well-beaten eggs and 2 c. of the flour. Beat until smooth and elastic. Work in remaining 2 c. (about) flour.



3. Knead dough until smooth and elastic. Place in greased bowl. Grease top. Cover. Let rise in warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk—about 1 hr. Meantime, slowly cook onion in butter or margarine, stirring often. Cool.



4. Punch down dough, knead until smooth. Roll out to 12" x 18". Spread 1/2 dough lengthwise with onion mixture, cover with unsprayed 1/2 of dough and cut crosswise into 18, 1" strips. Twist each strip several times, then place one end on greased cookie sheet and wind rest of strip around it; tuck end under. Cover. Let rise until doubled—about 3/4 hr. Brush with mixture of egg yolk and cold water. Sprinkle with poppy seeds. Bake in hot oven, 400°, about 15 mins. Makes 18 savory buns to serve with soup, salad, cold cuts.

Sandwich Styles Are Versatile

by GWEN LESLIE

AGAIN this year, August has been chosen as sandwich month. True, it's a month of picnics, and sandwiches are familiar picnic fare, but sandwiches in all their many forms are popular any time, any day, any month. Imagination can have full rein in sandwich making. Choice of bread, of fillings and combinations of fillings, of garnish and manner of serving are unlimited.

Our tribute to sandwich month includes suggestions for simply prepared fancy sandwiches, for hot and hearty sandwiches to be eaten with knife and fork, and for a main course sandwich-in-a-loaf. If family preferences dictate the fillings you spread, perhaps you'll find the means of varying your sandwich service in the cutting diagrams illustrated.

Salmon Rolls

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 7-oz. can salmon | 1/2 c. cream cheese |
| 1/4 c. mayonnaise | 1/2 c. chopped walnuts |
| 1 T. lemon juice | Toothpicks |
| 18 thin slices bread | |

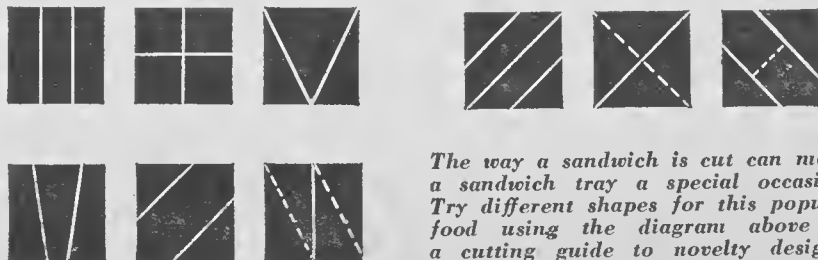
Mix salmon, mayonnaise and lemon juice to a smooth spread. Spread sliced, buttered bread (crusts removed) with the salmon mixture. Roll up like a jelly roll, securing with toothpicks if necessary. Moisten cream cheese with cream to a spreading consistency. Spread over rolls with a spatula, then roll in finely chopped nuts. Chill sandwich rolls until ready to serve. Garnish with chopped parsley or watercress. Makes 18 tiny rolls.

NOTE: Use day-old bread and roll slices out with rolling pin before buttering.

Individual Rainbow Loaves

- First filling:
- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 c. flaked tuna or crabmeat | 1 tsp. prepared mustard |
| 1/3 c. minced celery | Salt and pepper |
| 1/4 c. mayonnaise | |
- Filling 2:
- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 2 cans devilled ham | 1/4 c. mayonnaise |
| | 1/4 c. pickle relish |
- Filling 3:
- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| 3 hard-cooked eggs, chopped | 1 tsp. curry powder |
| 2 T. chopped ripe olives | Mayonnaise to spread |
- Filling 4:
- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 jar pimiento cheese spread | Few drops tabasco sauce |
| 1 small onion, grated | |

Combine the ingredients for each filling in four separate bowls. Cut crusts from 30 slices of bread. Butter bread and put five slices together with four fillings. Cut each stack in half. Continue until bread and fillings are used. Frost top and sides of each "loaf" with this mixture:



- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 1/2 lb. cream cheese | 1 T. light cream |
| 1 T. mayonnaise | |

Whip cheese, mayonnaise and cream together until fluffy. Garnish frosted loaves with flowers made of sliced stuffed olives with green pepper stems and leaves, if desired.

French Toasted Sandwiches

Sandwiches of sliced meat, meat or fish salad mixtures, peanut butter, and pre-cooked bacon are among many which may be French toasted for a novel hot sandwich. Dip the plain sandwich in a mixture of 1 egg beaten with 1/2 cup milk and brown quickly on both sides in a buttered skillet. Serve with a knife and fork.

Grilled Sandwiches

Grilled cheese sandwiches have long been a lunch and snack time favorite, with or without the addition of crisp bacon, slices of tomato, or slices of mild onion. Outer surfaces of the sandwich may be lightly buttered for even browning in sandwich grill, waffle iron, buttered skillet or under the broiler.

Open faced sandwiches may be heated as well, although generally broiled or baked. Pretty and practical to broil or bake are these combinations:

Toast, applesauce, cooked sausages or bacon, and cheese

Toast, tomato, mayonnaise, grated cheese

Bread, sliced cheese, tomato, crisp bacon, green pepper ring, olive

Bread, mustard, sardines, onion rings, grated cheese

Round of bread, round of ham, pineapple ring, grated cheese

Bread, tuna or chicken salad, cheese

Toast, grated cheese mixed with chili sauce, chopped onion and olives

Ham in a Loaf

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 3/4 c. minced ham or canned lunchcon meat | 1/4 tsp. pepper |
| 1 small loaf French bread | 1/2 tsp. monosodium glutamate (optional) |
| 1 small onion | 1/4 tsp. thyme |
| 2 T. heated butter | 1/4 tsp. sage |
| 2 T. chopped green pepper | Few grains cayenne |
| 2 T. chopped parsley | 1/2 c. milk |
| | 2 tsp. prepared mustard |
| Salt to taste | |

Slice one end from loaf. Scoop out inside with a long kitchen fork, and tear in crumbs. Add bread crumbs to minced meat.

Chop onion fine and fry slowly in butter. Add to meat and mix in remaining ingredients. Mix lightly with a fork until thoroughly combined. Fill scooped out loaf with meat mixture and reassembled end, securing with small skewers. Wrap loaf in aluminum foil and bake at 350°F (moderate oven) until heated through, about 30 minutes. Remove foil and slice for serving. Pass heated chili sauce. V

The way a sandwich is cut can make a sandwich tray a special occasion. Try different shapes for this popular food using the diagram above as a cutting guide to novelty designs.

Royal Visit in Retrospect

THE royal tour is over and the trail of superlatives that followed Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip as they traveled thousands of miles across, up and down the face of Canada, is slowly dissipating. For those who were caught up in the excitement of the arrivals and departures—and most of us shared in it personally or by way of our radio and television sets—it seems time to pause, and wonder just a little about this comely Queen of Canada.

It seems to us that only a woman who has developed an inner peace and serenity could measure up to the demands 6 weeks' traveling, at a pace that would daunt even the most venturesome. During the weeks she was in Canada she traveled by boat, plane and train; attended innumerable gatherings, most of them formal affairs; greeted hundreds of people and waved at thousands more. She listened to innumerable speeches, accepted the variety of gifts bestowed upon her in each of the provinces, and carried out many other duties considered to be royal prerogatives. Wherever she went she performed those duties quietly, with dignity and grace.

For those who are on occasion apt to comment that these duties are a part of the queenly role, we might ask ourselves if we perform our own duties with the same degree of devotion. The almost endless routine of presentations, inspections, and personal appearances could tax the endurance of even the strongest; yet she gives them the thoughtful attention that we individually might well emulate in our own day-to-day activities.

And to those who wonder if perhaps the years of observing court protocol have all but buried the personality of Elizabeth the individual, occasional glimpses of her obvious interest in the homely aspects of family life and ordinary pleasure are reassuring—the new kitchen appliances in a miner's home, the very real enjoyment of a visit to a farm home, the flash of excitement during a race, the soft look embracing war veterans, the deep smile when a presidential hand took a queenly elbow and guided her to a platform. There was the smiling, friendly Elizabeth meeting small groups at stations along the royal way, relaxed and informal; the womanly fingering of beaver pelts to determine their softness.

It was Elizabeth who reminded us that "there are long periods when life seems a small dull round, a petty business with no point, and then suddenly we are caught up in some great event which gives us a glimpse of the solid and durable foundations of our existence." She was speaking of the opening of Canada's Parliament to the nation's mothers and children but her words are equally adaptable to everyday living and to the recent opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway.

Her own deep respect for these "solid and durable foundations of our existence" is to be found in another broadcast when, of today's confused times, she said: "It is not the new in-



(Guide photo)

ventions which are the difficulty. The trouble is caused by unthinking people who carelessly throw away ageless ideals as if they were old and outworn machinery. They would have religion thrown aside, morality in personal and public life made meaningless, honesty counted as foolishness, and self-interest set up in place of self-restraint."

As women we're certain to remember the warm smile, beautiful gowns, hats, jewels and other panoply of position; as citizens we can profit from the Queen's devotion to the ideals of friendship, loyalty and the desire for freedom and peace.

★ ★ ★

IT'S a simple thing to become so preoccupied with the present that we forget it stems from the past; it is in the right blending of the two we achieve the best for the future. Such a blending could be found in the recent anniversary celebrations of the little Manitoba town of Birtle and the adjacent rural municipality to mark a 75th birthday.

A mile-long parade pictured in visual form the changes in modes of living over a 75-year span. It began with the entrance of a mounted Indian scout and carried through the life story of a typical rural town and its surrounding district—a story repeated wherever there are people of vision and purpose.

It was not the decorated homes and streets, the costumed residents, the many relics of older times that made the deepest impression. Rather it was the spirit with which the entire community, the citizens of today and tomorrow, paid tribute to the pioneers who had helped in its building.

There have been similar celebrations in many rural communities during the past few years, to show that Canada is growing up. And they appear as the outer signs of a distinctive Canadian tradition to be nurtured and preserved.—E.F. V



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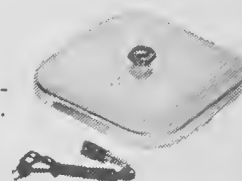


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Either round or square. All G-E Frypans have elements that match the shape to give even heat throughout. And, all have an automatic heat control that gives you the correct cooking heat for all your cooking needs.

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Just plug in a new G-E Automatic Frypan and see how it fries, braises, stews, grills, and bakes to perfection. And it's so easy to wash, too—you can immerse it right up to the indicator light! And in the Large Family Size Frypan there's actually 25% more cooking area—which means you can cook a meal for 10 people. Comes with handy helper handle.

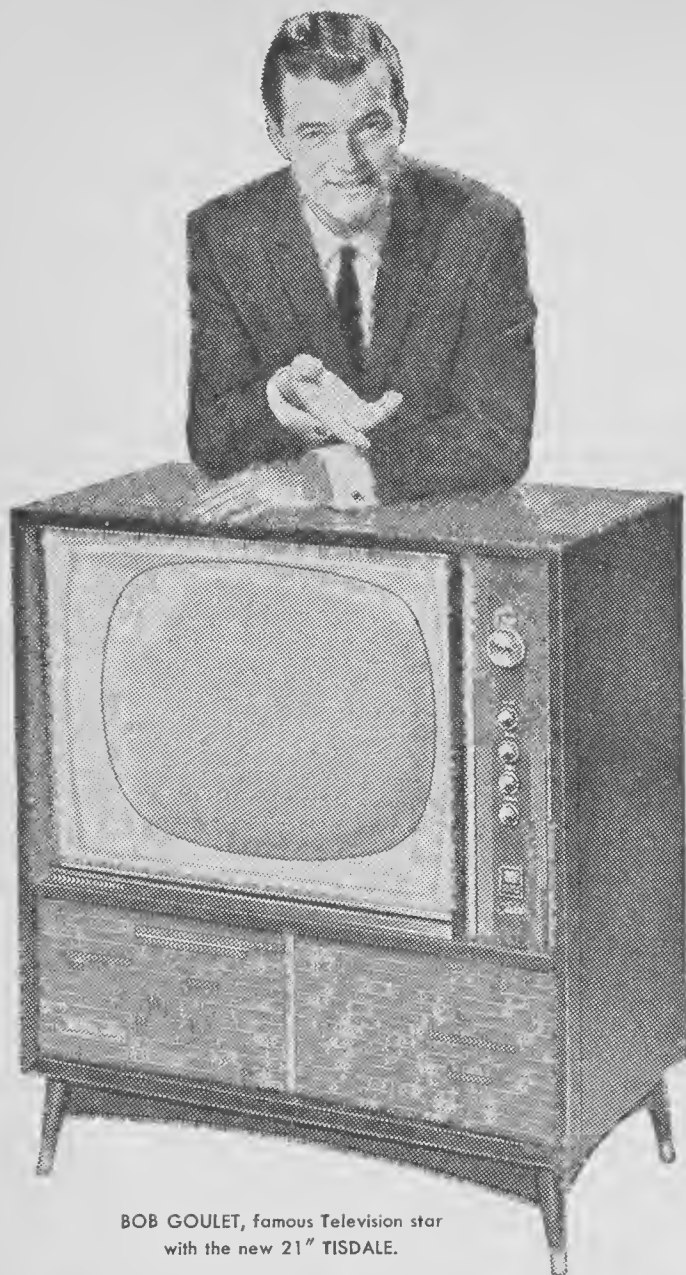


Large or medium . . . round or square, G-E makes a frypan to suit your exact need.



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BOB GOULET, famous Television star
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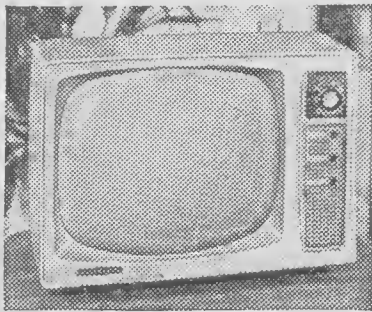
"1960 G-E ULTRA-VISION gives you TV power you never thought possible!"

"Now you can be certain of clearest reception every time, even in remote areas," Bob Goulet says, "G-E electronic engineers have developed the finest Television Set I've ever seen — the latest and greatest Ultra-Vision."

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The ideal TV for any room in the house. The Designer has a powerful console chassis, and it weighs so little. Concealed grips for easy carrying. Built-in, telescoping antenna. Comes in smart two-tone colours.



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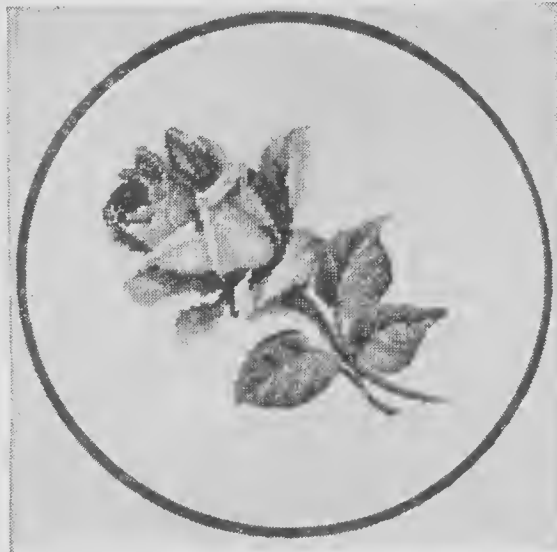
CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED

HANDICRAFTS

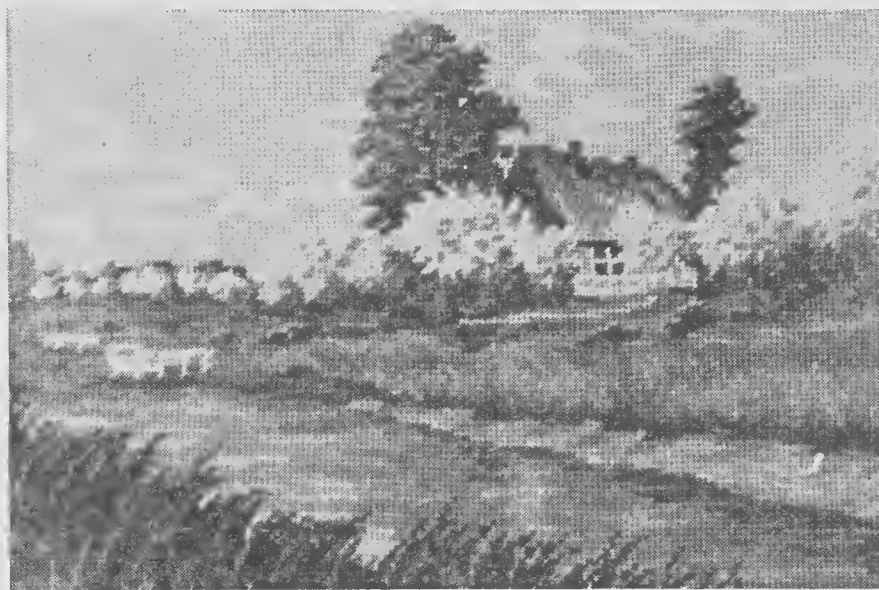
Floral Charm in Needlepoint

HERE are three more appealing needlepoint pictures to decorate rooms in your own home or to be worked as welcome gifts.

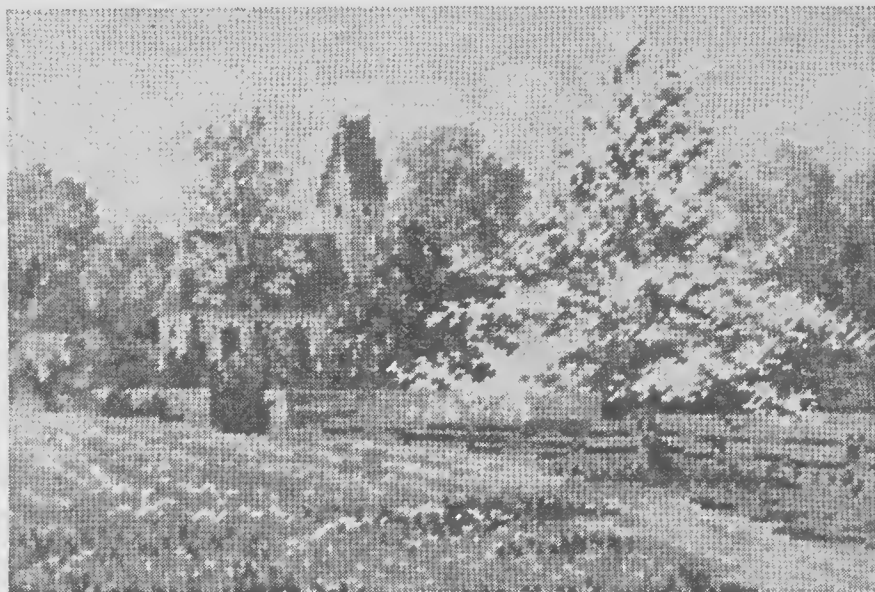
Complete kits containing materials needed and the pattern instructions have been prepared by Jean McIntosh.



M-136. This Single Tea Rose requires 81 by 94 stitches in shaded rose tones. Kits are available in 2 or 3-thread at \$1.25; 5-thread Cordova at \$1.75; chart only (if materials are not desired) 35 cents.



M-144. Plum Trees in Bloom is the name given this lovely scene measuring 110 by 160 stitches. Complete kits with 2 or 3-thread are \$3.00; wool kits \$4.75; chart only (if materials are not desired) 75 cents.



M-145. Apple Blossom Time is a companion for M-144 above, finished work being 110 by 160 stitches. Complete kits with 2 or 3-thread are \$3.00; wool kits \$5.00; chart only (if materials are not desired) 75 cents.

For handicraft patterns pictured above please address your order to The Country Guide Needlework Department, 1760 Ellie Ave., Winnipeg 12, Man.

We're blushing! Illustrations and descriptions for knitted bedspread leaflets K-6057 and K-6058 were transposed in our July issue. Look up for the picture of K-6057, down for K-6058.—The Editors.

Readin' 'n Writin'



8480

No. 8480. A polo shirt styled pull-over teams winningly with elastic back pants for a young man's favor. Suspenders may be added. Boys' sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Price 35 cents.

No. 8766. This versatile jacket pattern may be made as shown or with zip-front and welt pockets or in waist-length with elastic at back. Boys' sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12. Price 45 cents.

No. 8821. The classic jumper and blouse combination is a '59 fashion to please the school-going young lady, adaptable for first-grader and big sister. Girls' sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12. Price 50 cents.

No. C-524. She'll wear her school emblem proudly on the pocket of this 3-button blazer with its neat notched collar. Girls' sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16. Price 35 cents.

No. C-516. Inverted pleats fall straight from square yolked front and back of this shoulder-buttoned tunic. Pattern includes self-belt. Girls' sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16. Price 35 cents.



C-524



C-516



8766



8821

The Country Guide Pattern Department

1760 Ellice Ave.,
Winnipeg 12, Man.
Please send Butterick

528 Evans Ave.,
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Pattern No. _____ Size _____ Price _____

Pattern No. _____ Size _____ Price _____

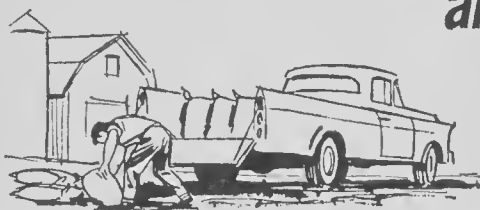
To _____

Firestone

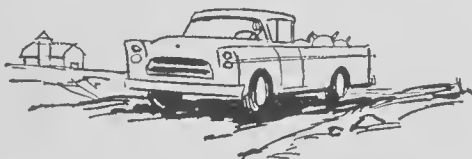
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Firestone engineers know a farmer's loads and construct tires to handle capacity loads with ease. You get *all* the tire life you pay for.

2 Firestone Truck Tires cost less than many passenger tires.

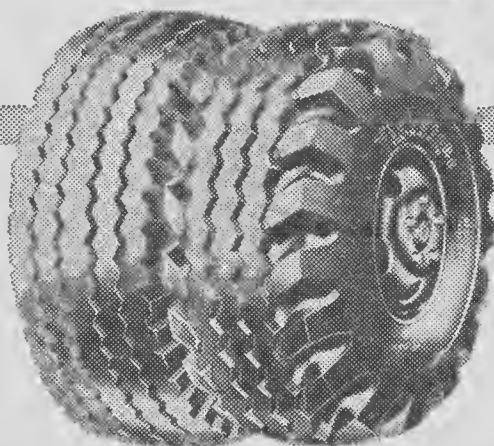
It's a fact, both of the tires shown below actually cost *less* than many 6-ply passenger tires. What's more, you get heavy-duty construction and a *far* deeper tread for your money. See your Firestone dealer, compare the tires and then compare prices. You'll never buy passenger tires for your pick-up again!

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The All-Traction is ideal for farm use. Three continuous centre ribs give uniform, long mileage on the highway. Rugged traction bars provide powerful traction when the going's rough.

Boy and Girl

Farmyard Rhymes

by EDITH MOSHER



[Canadian Army photo] Naughty duckling earned a spanking.

OLD Mrs. Hen was setting when her friends dropped in for tea. She said, "My eggs are hatching now, if you would care to see. I've seven out already; they're a very pretty batch. But I have one big white egg here that does not seem to hatch. I never could account for it—I think some wicked sinner just slipped it in my nest one day when I was out to dinner. I've sat so long upon it that my joints are stiff and sore. If nothing happens pretty soon I'll leave it on the floor."

But after just a day or two that egg began to crack. The old hen listened for a "peep" but what she heard was "quack."

Out popped the sweetest little duck. He looked so meek and mild; the old hen felt quite proud, but—soon—oh, what a problem child!

He pecked one chick upon the ear. He tweaked another's nose. His big webbed feet went spat, spat, spat. He trampled on their toes.

Old Mrs. Hen was quite upset (I think you would be, too). She said, "Oh, dear me, no one knows the troubles I've been through. He swims in all our drinking water, he makes our house a hovel. The more I teach him how to peck, the more he tries to shovel. He eats so much for dinner I'm afraid that he will burst; and when I take him walking, he behaves his very worst. He's always getting left behind, he never will keep clean. He makes mud pies in puddles till I don't want him seen."

ONE day this naughty duckling found a brimming pail of water put out for Spotty Calf to drink. Said he, "This sun grows hotter. Now here's a dandy swimming pool, so I'll just take a dip." Then up he hopped upon the pail; he gave his tail a flip. But this was once that Ducky's stunts were proving quite unlucky, for over went that water pail, right upside-down on Ducky.

He shuffled here, he waddled there, but he could not escape. Old Mrs. Hen came on the run; the chicks were all agape. Old Uncle Turkey Gobble-Tom, attracted by the noise, strode from his pen and gobbled, "Hen, you *do* have noisy boys! Now I know just



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the thing to do, if all you kids will hush. Here, someone, fetch my brush and comb... Wait—I only need the brush."

He gave the pail a mighty push, and Ducky, dripping wet, fell right in Uncle Turkey's wings. "My boy, here's what you get!" And grimly Uncle Turkey took that duck across his lap. He took the hairbrush in his wing, he brought it down—Ker-whap!

That was the most astonished duck that ever started quacking. A bit of well-placed discipline was what he had been lacking. He's now his mother's model child, he seldom needs a warning. No more he's called delinquent duck since that upsetting morning.

Old Uncle's hairbrush did it all. Now, you have heard it said how useful such a brush can be when used upon the head. Old Uncle Turkey says that's true, but there are also cases, where a few good strokes are useful, too — on certain other places. ✓

Young People

Doorway to The World

CANADA'S young people have been bringing the world to their own doorstep this summer: First of all there have been a number of seminars and model assemblies for high school students to discuss the work and problems of the United Nations and this month the junior Red Cross is host for an international study center that will be attended by young people from 40 overseas countries. Many young people from rural Canada have actively participated in these gatherings.

Brian Meredith, from the Washington, D.C., United Nations information center, traveled across Canada as far west as Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask., to share in these gatherings. On his way he spoke to young people at Kingston, Ont., Geneva Park, Lake Couchiching, Ont., Brandon, Man., and Fort Qu'Appelle. And each time he spoke, or shared in the discussions, he emphasized the need for individuals to respect the rights of other individuals and to build respect for our own country and its customs. Once this respect has been developed, then it is necessary to treat the peoples of other countries with the same respect that we desire for ourselves, he said. He was deeply impressed by the interest in world affairs displayed by the young people he met on his travels.

Gatherings such as the study center, the seminars and model assemblies are extremely valuable to young people. They broaden their knowledge of the world in which they live with first-hand information; and they help us to understand other customs and cultures, many of them older than our own.

If as Bernard Shaw once said "every man is my teacher, from each I learn" then the young people who participate in such gatherings as these, and who share what they have learned with others, have remarkable opportunities, both to learn and to teach. ✓

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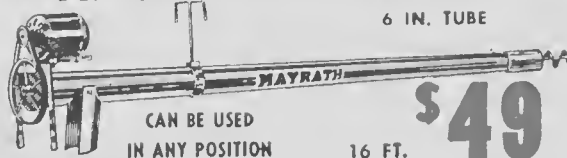
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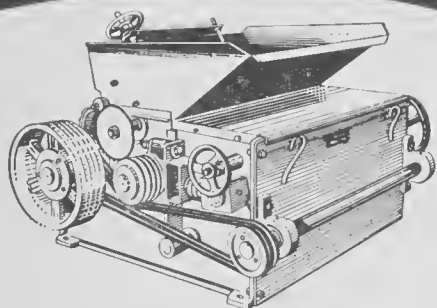
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Rural Route Letter



Hi Folks:

The Progress Edition of our local paper last week was a wonderful sight to see. It appears they've been slamming bulldozers into trees and cut-banks at a steady pace all year until you can hardly recognize this valley.

Now I don't like to get myself tagged as a hopeless reactionary, but the more "progress" I run into the more I'm inclined to agree with Ted Corbett. He sums it all up in two words, "poor fishing."

Ted got into an argument about this very thing once with the announcer on one of these street broadcast programs. It was during fair week, and this fella was standing in front of an exhibit showing a model of the big new dam north of here, and various mechanical wonders.

"And you, sir," he beamed at Ted, as we pulled up alongside. "What is your occupation?"

"Farmer," said Ted.

"Oh yes," he nodded brightly, "and nobody knows the benefits of power like a farmer does, eh folks? In your own words, sir, could you tell us just what all this wonderful development means to you?"

"Sure," Ted replied, "poor fishing."

"Poor fishing." The fella was kind of taken aback. "But surely you enjoy farm power, don't you? Catch him going back to hand milking, eh folks," he winked.

"Got all the power I needed from the old diesel plant," Ted told him. "All this new dam means is more people, more roads into the bush and poor fishing."

"Ha, ha," said the announcer, looking a bit uncomfortable. "I hope, sir, you aren't one of those who keep harking back to the 'good old days?'"

"Sure am," nodded Ted. "Give me those good old days every time."

"Ha, ha," the fella laughed bleakly again. Of all people, his look said, why did I have to pick on this character. "A lot of us talk about the 'good old days,'" he pointed out, "but I wonder just what days we mean, and if they were really as good as we imagine they were, eh folks?"

"The 'good old days', folks," said Ted, "were the days when you could take a deep breath of air without wondering what its radioactive count is."

As I say, I don't want to be pegged as a reactionary, but when it comes to choosing between the "Gay Nineties" and the "Strontium Nineties," I'll take the former every time.

Sincerely,
PETE WILLIAMS.

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